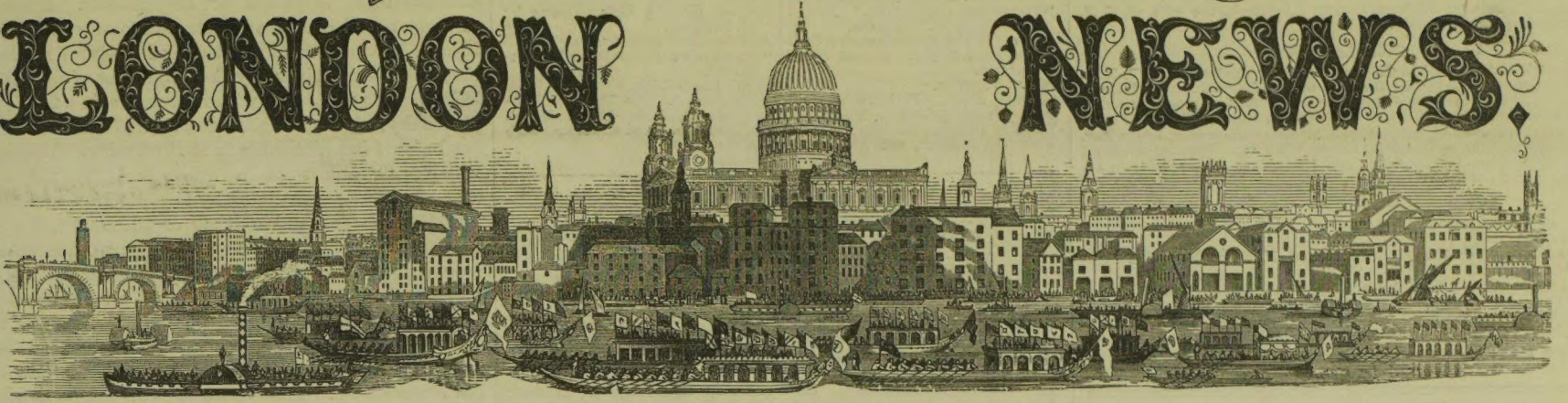


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERA: TIFFIN IN THE JUNGLE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



taken, on their own solemn profession, as a Cabinet of Republicans. One or two of its members it is true, in sympathy, belong to, or at any rate may be classed with, Constitutional Royalists or Imperialists. Perhaps most of them would prefer, on abstract grounds, a Monarchical form of Government to that of Republicanism. But they have been driven, by the exigencies of political affairs in France, to acquiesce, without reserve, in what is possible. Monarchy, whether Legitimate, Constitutional, or Imperial, has become impracticable in that country. The only form which can admit of a quiet and fruitful action is that which was sanctioned by the late National Assembly. The Government, unlike that of M. Buffet, have no intention of working the machinery intrusted to their superintendence with a view to destroy it. They mean to make the best they can of the instrument put into their hands. They hanker after no organic change. They honestly accept the decision of universal suffrage. Their care will be to make permanent that which the voice of the nation has commanded. This in itself is an immense gain, inasmuch as it will divert the attention and energies of the community in France from those abstract and in themselves barren questions which, while they inflame political passion, seldom tend to the realisation of useful political results.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

Lady Day. Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. Quarter day.  
New moon, 8.11 p.m. Annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor G. Croom Robertson on the Human Senses).  
Horticultural Society, promenade. 3 p.m.  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m.  
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the Clavichord and Pianoforte).  
Printers' Art-Union: fifth annual Drawing. London Tavern.

**MISS LIZZIE ANDERSON** (daughter of the late Professor Anderson, Wizard of the North), Daily at Three and Eight.—Sensational Illusions and Expositional Séances by Miss Lizzie Anderson, Clairvoyant and so-called Spirit Medium; and Miss Lena Gwyn, the Indescribable Phenomenon. The feats of all previous public media entirely eclipsed by these new sensational illusionists. Conductor of the Séances, Dr. H. L. Hughes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The political condition of France has undergone a great change—a change the relief given by which may be aptly compared with that which a patient obtains from the resetting of a dislocated limb. For the first time since the end of the late war, the President of the Republic, the Government which represents him, and the Houses of Legislature are in accord with one another, and, what is of more importance, with the majority of the French people. The mandate of the constituencies, conveyed through the medium of universal suffrage, finds an assenting response from all the great public powers of the country. The form of the Constitution has been approved. The choice submitted to the electors between Republican and Imperial institutions has been expressed in favour of the former. Marshal MacMahon accepts the result. The defiant Government of M. Buffet has been displaced and succeeded by a Cabinet fairly harmonising with the public will, loyally intent upon upholding, and if possible preserving, the existing institutions, and animated by a patriotic desire to carry out a policy at once Liberal and Conservative. The proof of this may be found in the important declaration of the Cabinet read before both Houses on Tuesday last. It has something of the distinctive characteristics of a Presidential Message and a programme of Ministerial policy. It was received with favour, as well by the Chamber of the Deputies as by the Senate, and, on the part of the Executive Government of the President Marshal, it indicates a new “point of departure.”

In the first place, the Cabinet of M. Dufaure may be



## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before six p.m., on Thursday week, from town. The Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party the previous evening, at Buckingham Palace, included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marchioness Dowager of Ely.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, General the Right Hon. Sir William and Miss Knollys, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, and Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy. The Duke of Cambridge left the next morning. The Bishop of Peterborough arrived at the castle.

The Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Empress of Austria visited her Majesty. Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy met the Empress at the railway station, Windsor, and attended her Majesty to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Empress at the door and conducted her Majesty up stairs. Prince and Princess Christian came to the castle to pay their respects to the Empress. Her Majesty was attended by Countess Festetics, Countess Larisch, Prince Leichtenstein, Prince Auersperg, Le Baron F. de Nopcsa, and Count Henri Larisch, all of whom were presented to the Queen by the Empress. After a short stay her Imperial Majesty left for London. Prince and Princess Christian had luncheon with the Queen. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty.

The Bishop of Peterborough left the castle on Monday. The Queen's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lady Abercromby, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Viscount Torrington, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at the castle on Tuesday and lunched with the Queen. The boys of Christ's Hospital, of the foundation of King Charles II., arrived from London at a quarter before two p.m. to exhibit their drawings and charts to her Majesty. Luncheon was served in the dining-room for the governors, masters, and boys of the school. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice and the young Princes and Princesses of Wales, attended by the Lord Chamberlain, Lady Abercromby, and the gentlemen in waiting, entered the corridor at a quarter before three o'clock, when various gentlemen connected with the institution were presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge, after which the Queen inspected the drawings and charts, which were laid before her Majesty by each boy separately. The Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Hertford afterwards left the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty will depart for the Continent on the 28th inst. The Queen has forwarded her usual annual contribution of £50 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and £25 to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.

Her Majesty, before leaving London last week, inspected the statue of the Prince Consort, which is now unveiled, and with which the Queen expressed herself entirely satisfied.

The Queen has received constant telegrams informing her of the condition of the Countess of Malmesbury during her serious illness.

The dress worn by the Queen at the last Drawingroom was embroidered by the Royal School of Art-Needlework, as was also the new frontal to her Majesty's box in the Royal Albert Hall, which was ordered by the Duke of Edinburgh for the occasion of the Queen's last visit there.

The Earl of Roden and Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel Gardiner has succeeded Colonel J. C. McNeill as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, left Marlborough House yesterday week, which was the thirteenth anniversary of her marriage, on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. The auspicious event was celebrated by the Royal tradespeople in London by their usual annual ball at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. Jay, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Arthur Lewis. The company numbered upwards of two hundred. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

## THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Clafidge's Hotel on Saturday from Easton Neston. Her Majesty received a small party at dinner. On Sunday the Empress attended Divine service at Farm-street Chapel, and subsequently paid a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. On her return journey the Empress was detained nearly two hours at Slough, owing to the blocking of the line by the falling of railway posts and snow in consequence of the inclement weather. Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. Higgins, who were in the special train, exercised the utmost energy in expediting the labour necessary to the clearing of the line. During the interim the station-master, Mr. Hart, provided luncheon for the Empress in the saloon carriage, and entertained at luncheon in his own home the members of the suite. Ultimately the Empress arrived in London in safety. The Empress has presented Mr. Alfred Higgins, divisional superintendent of the Great Western Railway, with a handsome diamond and pearl scarf-pin, in acknowledgment of that gentleman's services during the snowstorm which impeded the progress of the Imperial train. On Monday the Empress visited Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Leighton House for the purpose of a day's hunting, which was impracticable on account of the snow. Her Majesty joined the hunt breakfast, and afterwards rode to Cuffton and inspected the Mentmore Stud. On Tuesday the Empress again went to Leighton and hunted with Mr. Selby Lowndes's fox-hounds, and in the evening returned to Eaton Neston, near Worcester. Her Majesty, during her stay in town, received visits from numerous Royal and distinguished personages.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, arrived at St. Petersburg on Saturday last.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein dined

with the Earl and Countess of Bradford last week at their residence in Belgrave-square. Princess Christian has sent a large quantity of toys to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, specially for the use of the patients in the "Helena" ward. This ward contains twenty beds, and is appropriated entirely for the reception of little girls of the age of from two to ten years. Prince Christian has signified his intention to preside at the twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the charity, which will take place on the 22nd inst.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) was present on Wednesday at a pianoforte recital given by Mr. Cusins at Queen's College, Harley-street. Her Royal Highness accepted a bouquet of choice flowers presented by the junior students of the college.

Prince Leopold is staying at Cannes. His Royal Highness has given a donation of ten guineas to the funds of the Oxford School of Science and Art.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Lord Carlingford and Francis Countess Waldegrave last week at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, arrived at St. Leonards-on-Sea on Tuesday, accompanied by Countess von Brühl and Mdle. Perpignan. The Princess has a residence on the Marina.

The Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, held the second Drawingroom for the season, on Wednesday week, at Dublin Castle. His Excellency gave a fancy-dress ball, on Monday, at the castle, which was of unsurpassed splendour. The Duke of Abercorn represented with admirable effect Charles I., and Lady Georgiana Hamilton Elizabeth, Queen of Charles IX., of France, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II. The ball was opened by the Shakespearean, Waverley, and Venetian quadrilles, the Eastern Question, followed by the Country Group. Then came representatives of Holy Bakharamand and Peace and War, bearing emblematic banners. The Cavalry Quadrille, which was historical, was very effective. The guests numbered above a thousand. The characters which attracted most admiration included those of Portia, by the Countess of Listowel; Cordelia, by the Hon. Miss Stuart Wortley; the Suez Canal, by Mrs. Adair, an American lady; Henry VIII., by Colonel Saunders; Lord Fernoy as Romeo, and Mrs. Seymour as Juliet; and Lord Muskerry as the Fool in King Lear; and Mr. Murray, 61st Regiment, as Slavery.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailsa have left Thomas's Hotel for Culzean Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have arrived at Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens, from Russborough, their seat in Wicklow.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from Castle Caledon, in the county of Tyrone.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave, on Wednesday, his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner, which was followed by a Levée.

The *Morning Post* announces that marriages are arranged between Viscount Campden, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough, and Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Catherine Berkeley, of Spetchley Park, Worcester; also between Mr. Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Cloughton Hall, Lancashire, and Miss Mary Berkeley, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Catherine Berkeley; and between Fritz Count Dönhoff, Lieutenant in the Regiment of the 2nd Prussian (Garde Uhlmen), Attaché at the German Embassy in London, and Madame Melitta von Holtzendorff, second daughter of Mr. von Rango, late Colonel in the Prussian Army.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bayne, R. Bicknell, to the charge of the district of Ponder's End. Hamley, Joseph, to be Curate of Cottenstock-cum-Glapthorne, Northants. Izod, F. L.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Herefordshire. Jones, Thomas Worven; Vicar of Coombe Keynes, Dorset. Leitch, R.; Incumbent of St. Margaret Blackford, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Lewis, James; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cardiganshire. Lewis, John Timothy; Rector of Llanfrynach, Pembrokeshire. Meredith, Thomas Edward; Vicar of Godmersham, Kent. Noble, J. Padmore; Vicar of Child's Ercall. Pix, Henry; Rector of Minterne Magna, Dorset. Smith, Thomas; Senior Curate of Bolton Percy, Tadcaster. Tompkinson, Robert; Rector of Chippingwarden, Northamptonshire. Wilford, E. Russell, Rector of Welney; Inspector of Schools for Fincham Deanery, diocese of Norwich. Willett, Wilmer Mackett; Vicar of Nash, Monmouthshire.—*Guardian*.

Mrs. Turner, widow of the late member for South-West Lancashire, has offered £10,000 in aid of the endowment of the proposed bishopric of Liverpool.

During morning service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday, the installation of Canon Pearson as a Canon Residentiary took place.

A stone church of large dimensions which has been erected at Gildersome, near Leeds, was on Monday consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the new edifice is £4120. The old church was destroyed by fire soon after its restoration.

The forenoon funeral service for Lady Augusta Stanley was conducted in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, by Dr. Vaughan, and that in the afternoon by Dean Liddell. There was an overflowing congregation on each occasion.

The first turf of the Church of St. Paul, Kingston-hill was turned on Saturday last by Mrs. A. Cornford, the wife of the Vicar, in the presence of a large number of parishioners. The estimated cost of the nave and two aisles is £4135, site £500, and extras £300, making a total of £4935, towards which there has been already paid or promised £2751.

Odcombe church, Somerset, was reopened on the 10th inst., after being virtually rebuilt at an expense of £2800, defrayed by the late Rector, the Rev. George Bale. Mr. Blomfield is the architect. The Bishop of the diocese officiated at a confirmation service. The parishioners are about to erect an organ (by Walker) in appreciation of their late Rector's munificence.

At a meeting held at Torquay, last Saturday, in aid of the movement for establishing a bishopric for Cornwall, the Earl of Devon urged that advantage should be taken of the Home Secretary's offer to create the new see when an income of £3000 was raised. Donations to the amount of £11,000 were announced, in addition to the endowment of £2000 a year offered by an anonymous lady and the Bishop of Exeter. About £20,000 more are required before the conditions of the Home Secretary will be complied with.—A meeting in aid of the endowment fund was held at Bodmin on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly. Among the speakers were the Bishop of Exeter, Lord Devon, and Major Alms. Lord Devon stated, as showing that Cornwall had not been forgetful of her duty to the Church, that since 1840 £152,000 had been raised in the county for church building and restoration, and that 181 churches had been built or restored in that time.

The Rev. J. H. Jowitt, organising secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, states that the collections and subscriptions in 1875 amounted to £77,005 2s. 7d.; legacies, £7909 2s. 9d.; dividends, £4068 11s. 3d.; appropriated funds, £10,120 6s. 11d.; special funds, £26,191 0s. 3d.; total, £125,294 3s. 9d. This falls short of the income of 1874 by more than £9000; but the parochial collections and subscriptions are between £3000 and £4000 higher this year than last. The deficiency, in fact, occurs under the head of legacies.

The Bishop of Calcutta died at Rawul Pindee on Wednesday morning. The cause of his death is supposed to be fever, contracted at Peshawur. Dr. Milman was the son of the late Sir William George Milman, Bart., was born in 1816, and was educated at Westminster School, and at Exeter College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1839, and was successively curate of Winwick, Northamptonshire; Vicar of Chaddelworth, Berks; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks; and Vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks. He was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta in 1867, in succession to Dr. Cotton, who was drowned in India in October, 1866.

At the annual meeting, on Wednesday, of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the corporation appropriated their surplus income for 1875 to meet benefactions for the augmentation of poor benefices. The yearly income of the benefices ranged from £200 down to £45. With two or three exceptions, the grants were uniformly £200 to each benefice. Of the 91 benefices augmented 61 were in public and the remaining 33 in private patronage. The aggregate value of the benefactions exceeded £25,225, and the grants amounted to £20,800. The Church of England will thus secure an additional capital sum of £46,025.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OXFORD.

The Hertford (Latin) Scholarship has been awarded to R. L. Otley, scholar of Pembroke (formerly of King's School, Canterbury); proxime accessit, A. D. Godley, scholar of Balliol.

The Rev. J. R. Magrath, senior fellow, tutor, and bursar of Queen's, and the Rev. P. A. Henderson, fellow and tutor of Wadham, have been nominated by their respective colleges to be the proctors for the ensuing year.

The following have been elected to senior studentships at Christ Church:—In Classics: A. P. Cannaway, High School, Hobart Town; J. E. Vincent, Winchester College; H. F. Matheson, King's School, Canterbury. In Mathematics: J. Walker, Rugby School. In Natural Science: F. Baylis, Medical College, Epsom; W. G. Chuckerbutty, University College School, London. Messrs. Baynes, Brickdale, and Gwyne-Jones were honourably mentioned for proficiency in Natural Science.

The examiners for the Vinerian Scholarship have reported that Mr. F. Whinney, B.A., Worcester College, stands first.

Messrs. Thomas Herbert Warren (scholar), James Meadows Rendel (exhibitioner), and Charles Edwyn Vaughan (scholar), all of Balliol, have been declared equal in the recent examination for the vacant Jenkyns Exhibition. It has been decided to divide the exhibition between the two first-named gentlemen, and to present Mr. Vaughan with £50.

The Hall Houghton prizes have been awarded as follow:—Senior Greek Testament, J. E. Walker, B.A., C.C.C.; Junior Greek Testament, T. Walker, Queen's College; Senior Septuagint, W. R. Linton, B.A., C.C.C.; Junior Septuagint not awarded; Syriac, J. A. Paterson, Pembroke College. The examiners are also of opinion that H. B. Barnes, B.A., All Souls' College, and A. J. Miller, B.A., Exeter College, candidates for the Junior Greek Testament prize, are deserving of reward.

The Burdett-Coutts Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, of Balliol.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. J. E. C. Weldon, scholar of King's, has obtained the Craven Scholarship; and Mr. J. A. Sharkey, scholar of Christ's, has been elected to the Waddington (University) Scholarship.

Mr. H. W. Eve, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Master of the modern side at Wellington College, has been elected, by the votes of a majority of the council, Head Master of University College School, London, in the place of the late Professor Key.

The Rev. H. St. John Reade, M.A. (late of Haileybury College), Head Master of the Godolphin School, Hammersmith, has been appointed Head Master of Sir William Laxton's Grammar School, Oundle, Northamptonshire.

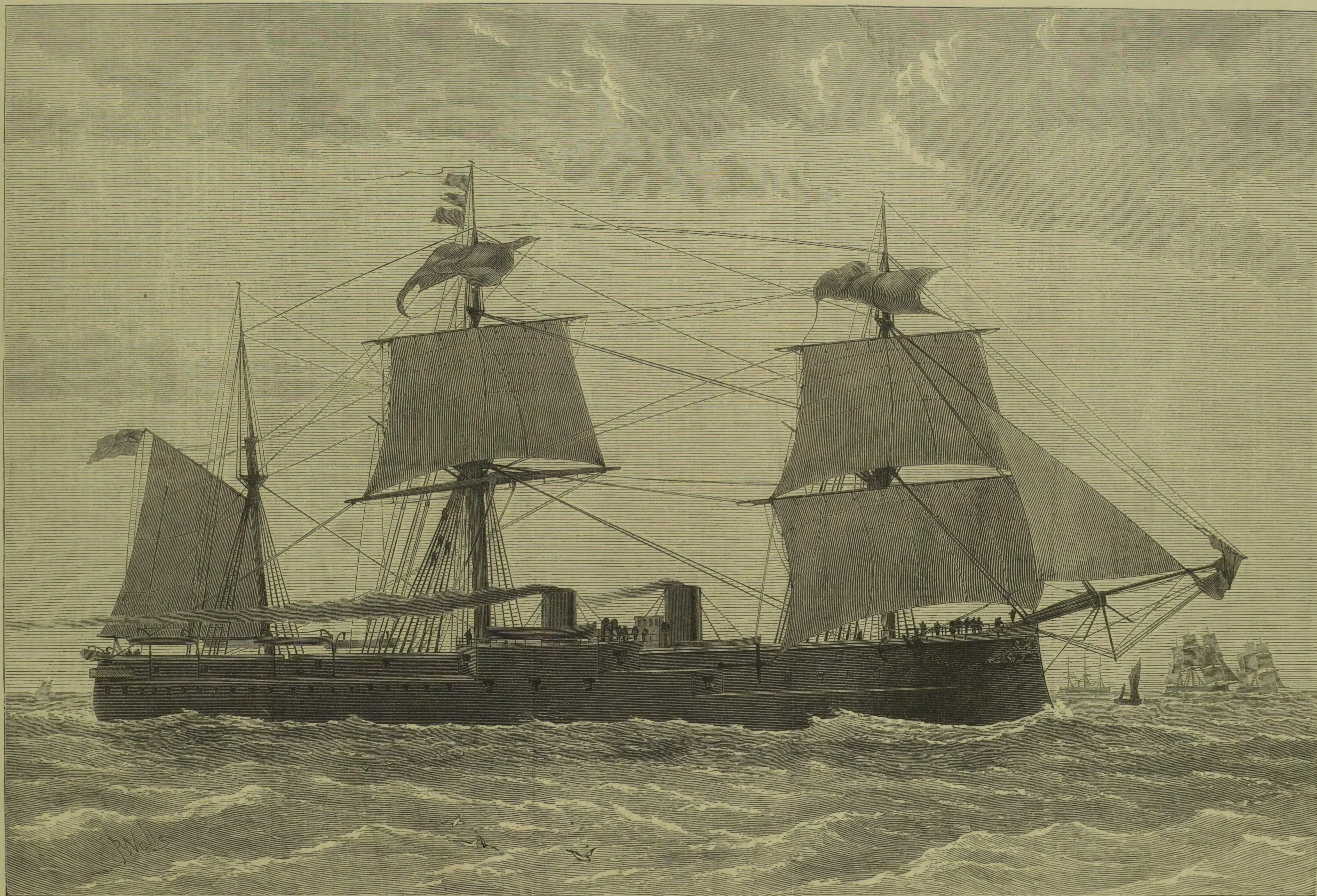
## THE PRINCE'S DEPARTURE FROM INDIA.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay from Indore on Saturday morning, after a brief visit to the Maharatta ruler of Indore, Maharajah Holkar. His Royal Highness was received at Bombay by the Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Chief Justice, Sir M. Westropp, and General Sir C. Staveley. A farewell address was presented, and he went on board the Serapis, which sailed next day. It is expected that she will arrive at Suez on the 23rd inst. The Prince, on his passage through the Suez Canal, will stop to partake of a grand entertainment provided for him by M. de Lesseps, at Ismailia. The young tigers, elephants, and other animals which have been presented to his Royal Highness will be brought to England by the troop-ship Himalaya. Her Majesty has appointed the Prince honorary Colonel of eight native Indian regiments, to be styled "The Prince of Wales's Own." Four other native regiments are called "The Queen's Own."

## THE NEW IRONCLAD FLEET.

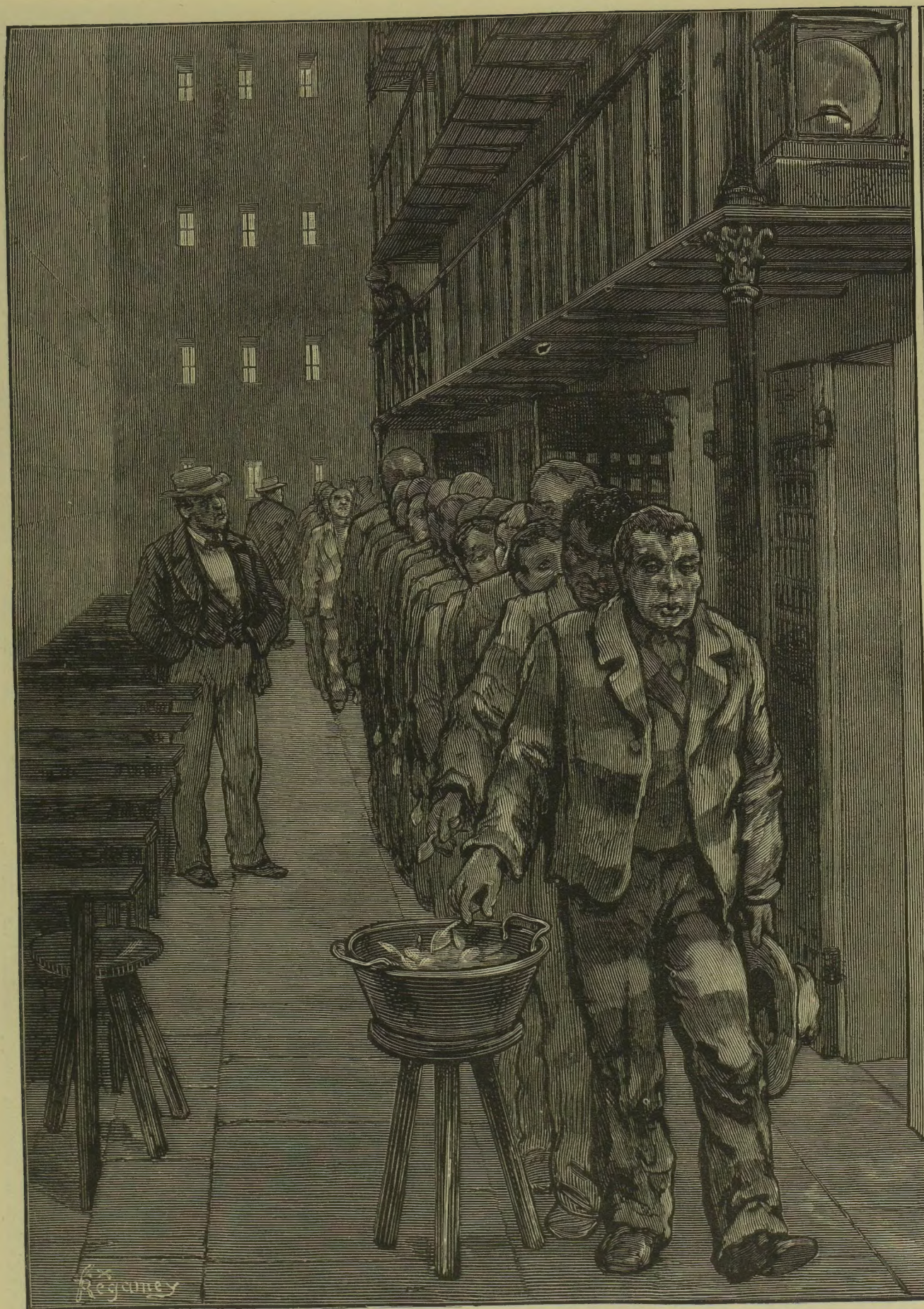
Our Illustration shows one of the most powerful ships in the Royal Navy. The Alexandra, the launch of which from the Royal Dockyard at Chatham was illustrated in our issue of April 17 last year, is now being equipped, and is here represented as she will appear when ready for sea. She is of great size, not less than 9492 tons burden, and will be fitted with engines of 8000-horse power. But there are two other ships in course of preparation which surpass even the dimensions of the Alexandra. One is the D. eadnought, of 10,950 tons, now receiving her armour-plates and other fittings at the Pembroke Dockyard. The other is the Indefatigable, to be launched at Portsmouth on April 27, which has a tonnage capacity of 11,165 tons, and is therefore nearly half as big as the Great Eastern. These vessels could, if necessary, be all finished within the present year—a circumstance which was acknowledged by Mr. E. J. Reed in a recent discussion upon the available amount of our naval force, though he considered it necessary, on the other hand, to strike off many other ships from the list of those efficient for modern warfare. In the debate in the House of Commons, last Monday evening, the whole subject underwent a good deal of controversial sifting; and Mr. Ward Hunt, the first Lord of the Admiralty, stated his grounds for not admitting to the full those exceptions which Mr. Reed had taken to the reputed efficiency of our ironclad fleet. The matchless warlike powers of the Thunderer and Devastation must be taken into account in estimating our naval force.



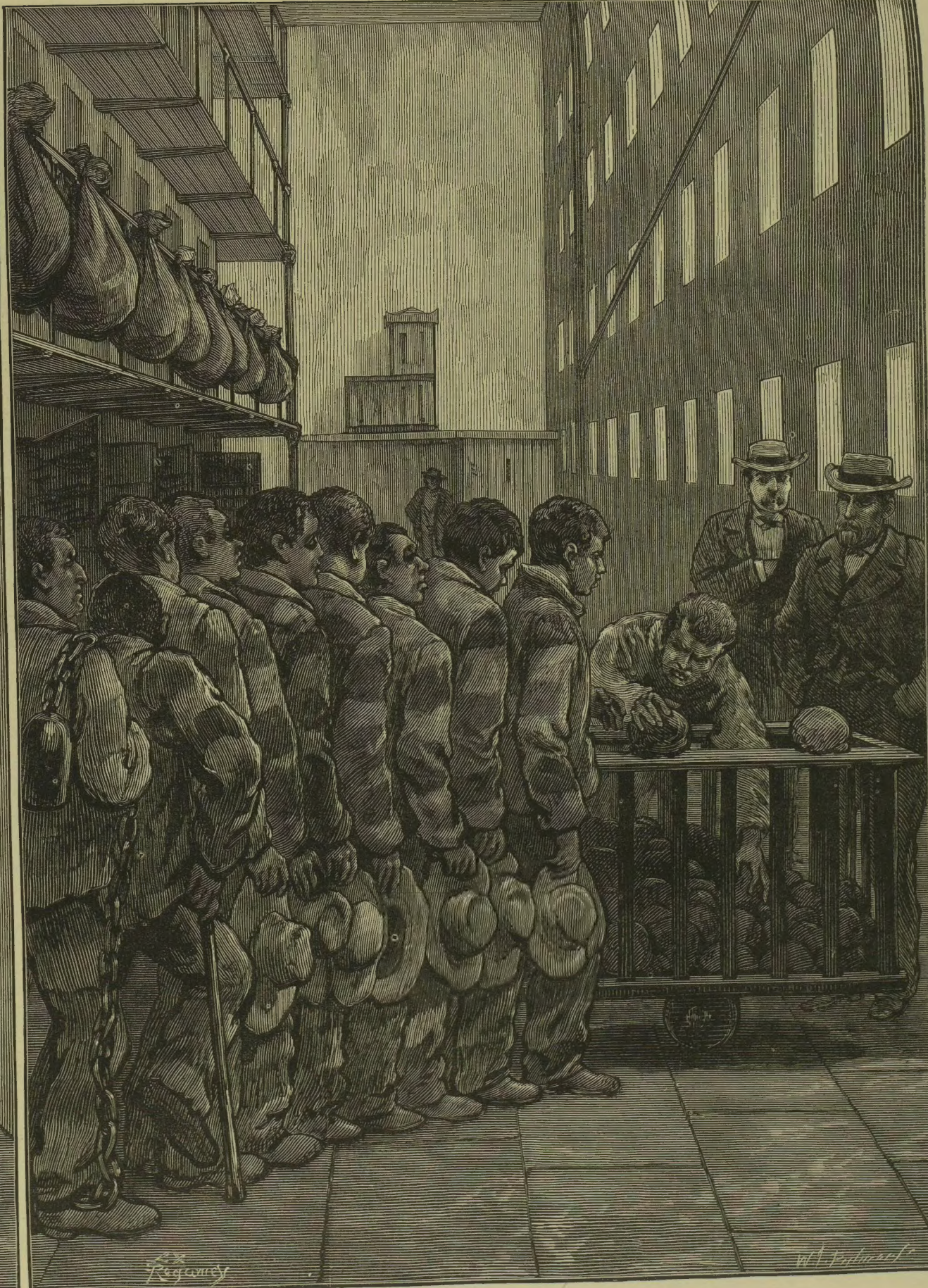


OUR IRONCLAD FLEET: THE ALEXANDRA.





LEAVING THE SPOONS.



TAKING BREAD.



## AMERICAN PRISON LIFE.

Two more illustrations, from Mr. Félix Regamey's sketches, of the interior arrangements of the New York City Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, are given this week, but the scenes which they represent do not appear to want any explanation. It is dinner-time in that penal establishment, and the inmates, who are here treated with compulsory hospitality, must take their mid-day meal upon the conditions prescribed by its ordinary rules. They have to pick up their loaves of bread from a heap protected by the railing shown in Mr. Regamey's sketch, so as to avoid the greedy scramble which might be expected in a company whose manners are likely to be as bad as their morals. This is the order of proceeding before dinner, and there is another regulation to be observed after the dismissal of the guests from that monotonous repast—namely, the punctual deposit of every man's spoon (an iron spoon, we believe, certainly not one of silver) in the receptacle set beside their path as they march out. There must be a certain degree of strictness in the domestic habits of this large household on Blackwell's Island, which is perhaps not quite agreeable to some of its visitors. But it is by their own fault that they find themselves lodgers and boarders there.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 16.

The interest of the Parisians has been divided this week between the political situation and the inundations, and as the latter are daily assuming a more menacing character, naturally enough the greatest attention has been bestowed upon them. The intelligence of the formation of a new Cabinet, and of the communication of its programme to the Legislature, did not effect the Parisian bourgeois half so acutely as the news that all the cellars of Bercy—the great wine entrepot of the French capital—were submerged, and that the factories of Grenelle and the villas of Auteuil were also under water. The Seine, and its tributary the Marne, have likewise spread over all the low ground in the environs of the city; the plains of Asnières, St. Ouen, and St. Denis are inundated; all the pleasant villas lining the banks and dotting the islets of the Marne from St. Maurice to Petit Bry are gradually disappearing from view; at Alfortville the two rivers have joined, doing serious damage; while at Choisy-le-Roi the Seine is over three miles broad. Loosely-built structures, intended for summer habitation, are in every direction giving way to the pressure of the swollen waters, walls innumerable have been thrown down, trees rooted up, factories flooded, and scores of market gardens, where a week ago spring vegetables were sprouting in abundance, are utterly ravaged. Telegrams from the provinces report that the Vienne, the Isère, the Aisne, and the Loire are also rising in the most menacing fashion, so that a veritable series of inundations in different parts of France is to be feared. On Sunday these disasters were aggravated by a terrible storm throughout Normandy and the northern departments; the wind was excessively violent and great damage was done both to public and private property, especially at Rouen, Amiens, Arras, Lille, Douai, St. Quentin, and Valenciennes. Church steeples, factory and house chimneys, scaffolds, balconies, statues, walls appear to have been thrown down by the wind; and windows innumerable were broken; happily, however, but few lives were lost, and the number of people wounded was not very considerable.

Owing to the heterogeneous composition of the new Ministry, which, after prolonged negotiations, has at length been formed, it is improbable that it will remain in power for any length of time. M. Dufaure retains the Ministry of Justice—to which is now annexed the Ministry of Religion—and the Vice-Presidency of the Council; and General de Cissey, Duc Decazes, and M. Léon Say remain respectively Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Finances. The other seats in the Cabinet are disposed of as follows:—Minister of the Interior, M. Ricard; Minister of Education, M. Waddington; Minister of Public Works, M. Christophle; Minister of Commerce, M. Teisserenc du Bort; and Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Fourichon. The first important sitting of the new Legislature was held on Tuesday afternoon, when M. Dufaure and the Duc Decazes communicated the Ministerial programme to the senators and deputies. The Government declaration was studiously moderate in tone; and hinted at, rather than promised, reforms. A passage to the effect that the Ministry would not retain in office any préfets or sous-préfets who intrigued against the Republic was saluted with loud applause by the Left, in both the upper and lower Chambers; as was also a pointed denunciation of the Bonapartist party, and a spirited affirmation of the pacific inclinations of France. The Government expressed its intention of submitting the present educational and municipal laws to the new Legislature for revision; but it made no mention of the state of siege, the amnesty, the liberty of association, and of public meeting, and other vexatious questions which the advanced Republican organs call upon the new Parliament to settle. The Radical party has, in a certain measure, pledged itself to obtain the solution of these questions, and the silence of the Government concerning them seems to indicate that a conflict is likely to arise.

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have hitherto employed the greater part of their time in verifying the elections of their members. Up to the present not a single return has been quashed. Both Chambers have also constituted their bureaux—the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier becoming President, and MM. Martel, Du Clerc, de Ladmirault, and de Kerdrel Vice-Presidents of the Senate; while as regards the Lower House M. Jules Grévy is elected President, and MM. de Cuvrac, Rameau, Bethmont, and Lepere Vice-Presidents.

The President of the Senate has received a letter from M. Thiers, stating that he had represented Paris as deputy for forty years, and that he felt constrained to renounce representing Belfort in the Senate.

M. Ricard was elected a life senator yesterday, in the room of M. de la Rochette, deceased, by 174 votes out of 273. M. de Lessps, who, however, had not consented to be put in nomination, obtained 84 votes from the members of the Right. The election of M. de Meaux, former Minister of Commerce, as senator for the Loire, was confirmed, and the Senate then adjourned. There was no sitting of the House to-day. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Duc d'Harcourt, of the Right Centre, was elected to the vacant secretaryship by 246 votes against 153 given in favour of M. Legrand, a Bonapartist. Some elections were afterwards confirmed.

M. Perrot, member of the Institute of France, has been appointed to the newly-created chair of Archaeology in the Faculty of Letters. M. Alfred des Esserts has been appointed Professor of French Literature in the same faculty.

The Court of Appeal has at length given its decision in the celebrated Beaufremont case. The marriage of Madame de Beaufremont with Prince Bibesco in Germany is declared illegal, and the public prosecutor is authorised to take proceedings against her for bigamy.

Garrigues, the medical man accused of having poisoned his

father with arsenic, has been acquitted by the Assize Court of the Dordogne, as well as his supposed accomplice, Issier. His mother is, however, found guilty, and has been sentenced by the Court to hard labour for life.

M. Ozenne has been appointed chief commissioner of the International Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1879; M. du Sommerard being charged with the functions of artistic commissioner.

## SPAIN.

Both on Friday and on Saturday last week the Cortes was engaged in discussing the reply to the Speech from the Throne. On the latter day a Government despatch was read to the House stating that the Spanish squadron had defeated the Solo pirates off the Philippine Islands. Senor Castelar, in the course of Monday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, earnestly urged that the peace obtained by the overthrow of the Carlists should be turned to the profit of the nation. During the sitting of the Spanish Congress on Tuesday Senor Moyano, in the course of the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, spoke in deprecation of the revolution of 1868, and defended Queen Isabella from the charges brought against her.

The manager of the North of Spain Railway has made a journey along the whole line from the frontier to Madrid, and has sent in a report to the effect that the regular passenger and goods traffic may now recommence.

## PORTUGAL.

The King dined with Admiral Seymour, on board her Majesty's ship *Minotaur*, on Thursday week. Experiments with an electric signal were made on board the British men-of-war in the harbour of Lisbon.

## ITALY.

Signor Minghetti, the Prime Minister, has had the grand cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword conferred upon him by the King of Portugal.

In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Coppino, a member of the Opposition, was elected Vice-President, in lieu of Signor Peruzzi, who was elected on Wednesday week, but declined the post.

The fifty-sixth birthday of King Victor Emmanuel and the thirty-second of his eldest son has been signalled in Rome by a ceremony of great interest. A new public library, which has been added to the Collegio Romano, and which has received the name of the King, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Minister of Public Instruction. He explained that on the very site of the new building the Jesuits had striven for the triumph of principles against which Victor Emmanuel's career has been an unceasing battle. The library is also the monument of a victory in another respect, for it contains 650,000 volumes which belonged to the suppressed monasteries.

## HOLLAND.

M. de Pauly, at present Director of the Ministry of Justice, has been appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice in Batavia.

## GERMANY.

The centenary of the birth of Queen Luise of Prussia, mother of the German Emperor, was celebrated yesterday week, when Divine service was performed in the Mausoleum of Charlottenburg, and attended by the Prussian Royal family. Count Arnim is to be indicted for treason by the State Tribunal at Berlin.

At a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, recently held, a paper was read in which an account was given of Lieutenant Cameron's African expedition, and the result spoken of as of the highest importance.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Replying to questions put to him in the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, last Saturday, the President of the Ministry stated his belief that the present attempt to bring about a pacification of the insurgent provinces of the Herzegovina would be successful; that no intervention on the part of Serbia was to be apprehended; and that, should such an eventuality occur, no disunion among the European Powers would result.

On account of the disloyal attitude assumed by the majority of the members of the Tyrolean Diet, the Session was closed yesterday week, by order of the Emperor.

## AMERICA.

The United States Senate (according to a *Times* telegram) has, by 26 to 20, passed a bill reducing the President's salary from 50,000 dols. to 25,000 dols. annually after the beginning of the next term.

The Committee on Elections has determined to report an amendment to the Constitution changing the method of election of the President by substituting for the present electoral system a direct popular vote.

The Senate, by 35 to 15, has passed a bill admitting New Mexico into the Union as the thirty-ninth State. The admission cannot be consummated until after the Presidential election.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, who has succeeded General Belknap as American Minister of War, was sworn in last Saturday, and assumed the duties of his office. District Attorney Wells has reported to the Hon. Edwards Pierpont, United States Attorney-General, that it is impossible to indict Belknap without the testimony of Mr. Marsh, which is unobtainable.

The Senate has not yet acted on the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England. This nomination was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who have not yet reported.

There is no truth in the rumour, telegraphed from New York last week, that General Schenck had been recalled at the request of our Government.

Mr. Fish has made a communication to the Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives respecting General Schenck's resignation, according to which General Schenck telegraphed on Feb. 8 offering to resign if the President thought that the calumny against him in connection with the Emma Mine might embarrass the Administration. He also asked permission to publish this despatch in London. President Grant replied, on Feb. 9, that he thought action on a despatch unnecessary, and the publication asked by General Schenck inadmissible. On Feb. 11 a telegram was sent to General Schenck stating that, in view of the strong public feeling on the matter, his resignation would relieve the President from embarrassment. General Schenck replied, on Feb. 1, that he would mail his resignation, and on Feb. 21 asked for leave of absence. This request was granted on Feb. 23, with permission for General Schenck to return to the United States. On March 1 General Schenck telegraphed that he sailed in the *Abyssinia* to confront his accusers, and added that he assumed that the President's decision respecting his resignation would be suspended pending the investigation by Congress. The Washington Government replied, on March 3, that the President had taken steps to fill General Schenck's place immediately, and could not delay action on his resignation. General Schenck's written resignation is dated Feb. 17; it was received at Washington on the 4th, and accepted on the 6th, of March.

In the Emma Mine matter, on Thursday week, Professor Silliman, in cross-examination before the Foreign Affairs Committee, referred to the famous telegram sent from Utah to London, signed "Williams, Murray, and Silliman," announcing the discovery of 8000 tons of new ore which sampled 2000 dols. per ton. Professor Silliman said the telegram was certainly improper, but he had no recollection whatever of signing such a despatch, although he could not say that his name had been forged.

Mr. Orville Grant, brother to the president, deposed, in Thursday week's sitting of Mr. Clymer's Committee, at Washington, that he had received three traderships, in one of which he invested money, and shared the slender profits of all with other parties. He stated that neither the President nor Mr. Belknap knew that he received money from this source.

The candidate of the Republican party in New Hampshire has been elected Governor of that State, and the majority of the members returned to the State Legislature are also Republican. The latest returns show a Republican gain of 3300 votes compared with last year.

Lieutenant-Governor Davis, who has been impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours, has been pronounced guilty by the Mississippi Senate.

Great loss of life and property was caused, yesterday week, by a tornado which swept over Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

Fourteen persons have been burnt to death in a fire which occurred in an almshouse at Norwich, Connecticut.

## CANADA.

A report has been submitted to the Parliament by the Committee of the Privy Council recommending that a more comprehensive Extradition Treaty should be concluded with the United States, on account of the inadequacy of that now in force.

The Queensland Parliament has been prorogued.

Telegraphic communication between Cape Town and the Gold-Fields was completed on Feb. 10.

According to a Reuter's telegram from Hong-Kong, the difficulty between Japan and Corea has been settled.

The *National Zeitung* states that the political correspondence of Frederick the Great will be shortly published.

Intelligence of Mr. Grosvenor's party up to Feb. 10 has been received at Hong-Kong, and reports all the members of the expedition well at that date.

By a Reuter's telegram from Penang we learn that Datu Sagar, the ringleader of the party of Malays who murdered the late Mr. Birch, has been captured.

The Cape Provincial Synod has decided that, while reserving the right of consecrating its own Metropolitan, the connection of the province with the Church of England shall continue to be exhibited by allowing the consecration of the Metropolitan to be made generally by or under commission of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Severe fighting has taken place between the Egyptian forces and those of King John of Abyssinia. The Abyssinians attacked the Egyptian intrenched camp in the first instance, and were repulsed and attacked in turn, the last battle fought ending in their complete defeat. King John subsequently wrote to Prince Hassan, suing for peace.

M. Joseph Van Lierus, the distinguished Belgian painter, for many years Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy at Antwerp, has recently died. Several of his works attained extraordinary popularity in Europe and America. Among the principal may be mentioned "Paul and Virginia," "Volupté et Dévouement," "Lady Godiva" (exhibited at the London International Exhibition), "Cendrillon," "Le Dépit," &c.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bessemer was offered for sale by auction on Tuesday, but no bid was made.

Northumberland-avenue, the new street from Charing-cross to the Thames Embankment, is to be opened without ceremony for public traffic to-day (Saturday).

The Court of Common Council has resolved to offer the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his return to England, a public reception and a cordial welcome.

Dr. Brewer, the chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, has presented a report containing an analysis of the operations of the board during the past year, and casting a glance over the work which it has accomplished since 1871.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress have invited a large and distinguished company to dinner at the Mansion House to-day (Saturday), to meet the Lord Chief Justice on his acceptance of the honorary freedom of the City.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has written to the Bethnal-green vestry offering £100 for the purpose of laying out with flowers and walks the burial ground of the parish church of St. Matthew.

The Lords of the Treasury have awarded a special retired allowance of £800 a year to Mr. B. Woodcroft, late clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, in consideration of his valuable services, extending over thirty-five years, in the Patent Office.

The annual festival in connection with the British Home for Incurables, situated at Clapham-rise, was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening, when the Lord Mayor presided. The evening subscriptions amounted to £1274.

The twenty-ninth anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Surrey, was held, on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Lists of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £2400 were announced.

The first show of spring flowers for the season was held on Wednesday in the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens, South Kensington. The competitors, professional gardeners and amateurs, who numbered over forty, contributed about 3000 pots to the floral show.

Sir Charles Reed presided, yesterday week, at the opening of a new school at Notting-hill, providing accommodation for 1059 children. The total cost of the work was £13,389. Mr. Currie, vice-chairman of the board, said the new school was the 112th opened by the London School Board, which at Christmas last had made provision for 221,000 children.

The Tower of London was opened free on Mondays and Saturdays to the public upon Easter Monday, 1875. Since that date 211,000 people have been admitted without payment. It has been found necessary to close the armouries once a year for a fortnight, so that the valuable collection of ancient armour may be thoroughly cleansed. The Tower will therefore be closed from the evening of March 18 until the morning of April 3 next. Though so large a number of people have visited the Tower, no single article of the collection has been damaged or lost.



A joint deputation from the London Farmers' Club and the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture waited upon the Duke of Richmond, on Tuesday, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity for uniform and compulsory general regulations throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the suppression of cattle disease.

The *Medical Examiner* says the Council of King's College has appointed Dr. Lionel Beale to the chair of medicine in that college, in the place of Dr. George Johnson, who has resigned. A new chair has, however, been instituted for Dr. Johnson, that of clinical medicine; the students, therefore, will not lose the advantages of that gentleman's excellent teaching.

The Turkish Embassy in London has been instructed to give a public denial to the statement that an agreement was concluded between the Grand Vizier and Mr. Hamond during the stay of the latter at Constantinople. Such assertions are, the Embassy states, in contradiction with the letter of his Highness to Mr. Hamond already published.

By order of her Majesty communications have been addressed to the Board of Works for the Whitechapel district, and to Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., Alderman of the ward of Aldgate, expressing the admiration with which her Majesty witnessed the inscriptions and street decorations along the line of route on the occasion of the recent visit to the London Hospital.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in March) was 87,644, of whom 37,064 were in workhouses and 50,088 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 10,833, 20,590, and 32,844 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 517, of whom 384 were men, 107 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, were principally occupied by the discussion of a proposition that military drill be not taught in board schools, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution declaring that the proper use of the drill prescribed in the education code has great advantages, and that these advantages outweigh any probable evils likely to arise from its continuance. Another proposition on the same subject was submitted, the debate on which was adjourned.

Dr. Hardwicke conducted an inquiry, on Wednesday evening, into the cause of the death of William Stevens, horse-keeper, whose head had been almost severed from his body by a telegraph-wire. On Sunday the deceased was driving one of the Blue Post omnibuses into the yard in Duncan-street, for the purpose of changing the horses, when a portion of the telegraph-wire, which had been broken by the storm, and twisted by a gentleman who was passing at the time round some railings, so that it hung across the yard, caught him by the neck, inflicting such a wound as must have caused instantaneous death. It was stated that the Postmaster-General much regretted the occurrence, and that he would make representations to the Treasury with the view of obtaining some provision for the maintenance of the widow of the deceased. At the time of the accident a man was on his way to repair the wire.

In connection with the Westminster District Association of Elementary Teachers, a public meeting was held last Saturday, at which the Duke of Westminster presided. He was supported by Lord Hatherley, Dr. Barry, Sir Charles Reed, Mr. Talbot, M.P., the Rev. Brymer Belcher of St. Michael's, Sir Thomas Waller, Canon Wright, Mr. Buckmaster, and others. The report, read by Mr. W. H. Baker, the secretary, showed that 148 candidates were examined last year, and that there had been a marked improvement in each examination. Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, said that that body had been established, not to supersede existing schools, but to supply deficiencies, and that it would be the greatest pity if efficient voluntary schools were injured by the act of school boards. A resolution was passed declaring that, to secure increased efficiency in elementary schools, it is desirable to obtain a higher standard of attainments in pupil teachers. Other resolutions, chiefly of a complimentary kind, were submitted and supported by several of those present. The Duke of Westminster, on the part of the Duchess and himself, gave a cordial invitation to the prize-winners to visit them at Cliveden.

There were 2557 births and 1455 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 38, and the deaths were 231 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 80 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. The deaths from whooping-cough corresponded with the number in the previous week, and exceeded the corrected average by 9. The fatal case of measles were 14 above the corrected average. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a marked decline from recent numbers, were 3 below the corrected average, and fewer than in any week since May last. The deaths referred to fever were 23 below the corrected weekly average: 5 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three previous weeks had been equal to 622, 458, and 405, further declined last week to 336, which were 73 below the corrected average weekly number: 207 resulted from bronchitis, and 74 from pneumonia. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday evening, Mr. C. H. Cooke—Fellow, in the chair—it was unanimously resolved that, subject to her Majesty's sanction, the Royal Gold Medal for 1876 be awarded to M. Joseph Louis Duc, "Commander" of the Legion of Honour and Member of the Institute of France. The vote was carried by acclamation. The meeting having then proceeded to consider the several recommendations made by the council with respect to the other medals and prizes offered by the Institute for the year 1875-6, their adjudication was approved, and the awards were announced as follows:—To Mr. J. Conder, for the best design for a country house occupying a superficial area of 1200 ft., the Soane Medallion and £50. In the same competition medals of merit were awarded to Mr. W. Niven and to Mr. J. O. Harris. To Mr. Alfred Reading, for the best design for a public concert-room in the Italian style, to seat 3000 people, Sir William Tite's prize of £40; to Mr. D. Stevenson, for the best design for a hall and staircase, showing their construction, the Grissell Gold Medal; to Mr. James Neale, for the best set of measured drawings illustrating an ancient building, the Institute's silver medal and £5 ss. (subject selected, St. Alban's Abbey). In the same competition another Institute silver medal was awarded to Mr. James Lindsay for his drawings of Dryburgh Abbey, and to Mr. Henry Branch, for the best design for a park lodge, the Student's Prize, in books. Mr. J. D. Sedding, Fellow, read a paper on English Gothic Architecture in the Sixteenth Century.

## MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a work of special interest, apart from the novelty of its first public performance in this country and the fact of the very name of its composer being almost unknown here. The piece referred to is a concerto for pianoforte, with orchestra, by Peter von Tschaiakowsky, a Russian, who was born in 1840, and has attained considerable eminence in his own country and in Germany. Some overtures, three symphonies, two quartets, and two operas ("Der Wojewode" and "Der Opritschnik") have met with great success; and another opera, "Walkul der Schmied," is now being rehearsed at St. Petersburg. The concerto performed on Saturday, although occasionally somewhat diffuse and over-elaborated, contains many beauties, both in the solo pianoforte part and in the orchestral accompaniments, which are written with masterly command of the varieties and contrasts of instrumental effects. Perhaps the most pleasing of the three movements of the work is the intermediate "andantino semplice," which is full of charming melody. Both the first and concluding "allegro" abound in passages of power and brilliancy, the latter portion having a strong infusion of national colour. The concerto was magnificently played in the solo portion by Mr. Dannreuther, who surmounted its enormous difficulties with the ease and certainty of assured mastery. The orchestral writing also demands the highest executive ability, and this was sure to be forthcoming from the Crystal Palace band directed by Mr. Manns. The concerto produced a genuine impression, and it will doubtless find early repetition, besides leading to the introduction of more of its composer's music to the English public. The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), Spontini's overture to "Olympia," and that by Sterndale Bennett—entitled "Paradise and the Peri"—in illustration of passages from "Lalla Rookh." Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Vernon Rigby.

Saturday's Alexandra Palace concert programme contained several specialties, including the ballet-music from "Nitocris," a MS. opera by M. Silas, and an overture entitled "Patria" by M. Georges Bizet, besides Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and Mr. W. H. Holmes's "Jubilee" concerto for pianoforte, composed in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution Mr. Holmes was one of the earliest students, and has long been one of its principal professors. The work was played on Saturday by the composer, with his well-known merits of style and execution. The vocalists who contributed to the miscellaneous programme were Madame Patey, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Miss Blanche Lucas, the last a debutante, who was favourably received.

In addition to the lessons in music now given weekly at the Alexandra Palace by Sir Julius Benedict and other eminent teachers, the committee of directors have announced a class for dancing and deportment, under the superintendence of Madame Tagioni.

The extra concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Thursday week, was one of great interest, having included a specially fine performance of Mendelssohn's noble music to "Antigone." An augmented chorus of male voices, and a full and excellent orchestra, gave this sublime composition with all due effect in its various phases of massive fullness and subdued pathos. Every fresh hearing of this admirable music (it has more than once been finely rendered under Mr. Leslie's direction) serves to strengthen the impression made by its classic dignity and elevated grandeur of style. Mrs. Stirling read, with good elocution, the connecting dramatic text, which she had judiciously compressed for the occasion. Another feature of the concert (although likewise no novelty) was the magnificent violin-playing of Herr Joachim in Beethoven's concerto (with orchestra) and Bach's fugue in G minor without accompaniment. The next performance will be the second subscription concert of the series, on March 24, when the selection will consist entirely of sacred music.

Miss Catherine Penna, a clever young vocalist, gave a concert on Thursday week at Langham Hall. The programme included a lecture on the character of "Elijah," as depicted by Mendelssohn, read by Mr. R. Sinclair, the illustrations to which comprised many of the recitatives and arias belonging to the character of Elijah. These were sung with effect by Mr. F. Penna, the father of the concert-giver. In the second part of the concert the young lady displayed a good voice and style, both of which were shown to advantage in "Come Innocente," by Donizetti; two songs by Sir Julius Benedict, "The Skylark," and "I know a song;" and "Come Rapida," by Meyerbeer; Mdle. Albert played two pianoforte solos, and among other interesting features of the concert was the duet "Tardi si fa," from Faust, sung by Miss Penna and Mr. Pearson. The greater part of the accompaniments to the songs were played by Sir Julius Benedict.

"Samson" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when Sir Michael Costa conducted for the first time since his recent severe illness. He was received with an enthusiastic greeting on his entry. "Samson" stands as the seventh in the list of English oratorios composed by Handel. Although it contains some choruses in his finest style, it was comparatively little known during the present century until brought into greater prominence by the Sacred Harmonic Society. It and "The Messiah" belong to the same period in composition (1741), and both were held in nearly the same estimation by Handel, "Samson" having a touching personal interest in its allusions to the affliction of blindness which afterwards befell the composer. There are few things finer, even in his own works, than the choruses, "O, first created beam," "Then shall they know," "Then round about the starry throne," "Fix'd in His everlasting seat," and "Let their celestial concerts all unite." These and other movements were given with immense power by the gigantic choir and fine band of the society, the instrumentation having been augmented by the additional accompaniments written by Sir M. Costa (many years ago) specially for the society. In the performance now referred to the soprano solos were sung by Madame Edith Wynne, the effect of whose principal air, "Let the bright seraphim," was enhanced by the fine trumpet-playing of Mr. Thomas Harper in the important obbligato. The contralto solos were given with great expression by Madame Patey, who was much applauded in several instances, particularly in the air "Return, O God of Hosts." Mr. Fabiani manifested progress in his delivery of the tenor solos, and Mr. Lewis Thomas was highly efficient in those for the bass, especially in the fine declamatory song, "Honour and arms;" Mr. G. Fox having acquitted himself well in the baritone music, including the beautiful air, "How willing my paternal love." The next performance is to take place on March 31, when Haydn's "Seasons" will be given, in commemoration of the 144th anniversary of the composer's birthday.

Music still forms a prominent feature at the Royal Westminster Aquarium, where daily afternoon and evening concerts are given, including orchestral performances by the capital band of the establishment, and instrumental and vocal solos by eminent artists. The programmes have been varied and

interesting, although not as yet offering any novelty or specialty calling for specific comment.

Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, at which Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as pianist, playing as his solo piece Schubert's Fantasia-Sonata in G (op. 78), both artists having been associated in Mozart's duet sonata for piano and violin in A major. The programme included Beethoven's quartet in F minor (op. 95), and his trio in E flat (op. 3)—both for stringed instruments—and vocal pieces by Mdles. Badia. At the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) Madame Schumann is to reappear for the first time here after her long illness.

The London Ballad Concerts, at St. James's Hall, are approaching the end of another successful season. Last week's performances included—among other attractive features—the fine singing of Madame Antoinette Stirling, which produced a marked impression. This week's programme was also an attractive one.

The fourth of Mr. Richard Blagrove's series of ten concertina concerts, under the patronage of Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, was given at the Langham Hall, on Thursday evening. Miss Emily Moore and Herr Werrenrath were the vocalists.

Mr. Willem Coenen—the well-known pianist—has announced three concerts of chamber music, at St. George's Hall; the first of which took place on Thursday evening.

St. Patrick's day was to be celebrated, by the performance of national music, yesterday (Friday), at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall; and concerts of a similar character are announced to take place at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) afternoon and evening.

The Royal Academy of Music will give a "Students' Orchestral Concert" at St. James's Hall, this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include the second part of Handel's "Belshazzar," and other interesting features.

As already announced, the anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place on Wednesday next, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

The Philharmonic Society opens its sixty-fourth season on Thursday next, and at the same time the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will be performing "Israel in Egypt."

The great pianist and eminent composer, Anton Rubinstein, is expected in London this season. He will make his rentrée at the Philharmonic Society's concert of May 1, and will also play at the Musical Union, besides giving four recitals at St. James's Hall.

The British Orchestral Society has announced that its next series of concerts will begin in November, to be conducted, as before, by Mr. George Mount.

Mr. Mapleson has issued a preliminary announcement stating that the new season of Her Majesty's Opera will open immediately after the Easter recess, and that the performances will again take place at Drury-Lane Theatre. For details of the forthcoming arrangements we await the publication of the prospectus, which will soon be issued.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company is still performing in the provinces, but will return to London in the summer in order to begin the rehearsals in preparation for the autumn season at the Lyceum, which is to open on Sept. 9. Mr. F. H. Cowen is composing an opera—by commission from Mr. Carl Rosa—the libretto founded on the story of "Perullo."

Mr. Charles Edward Horsley died at New York in the early part of this month. He was a son of the well-known glee composer, and was himself a skilful organist and pianist, besides having produced much clever music, both vocal and instrumental.

The late Mr. Alfred Holmes (who died recently at Paris) was the composer of the symphony-cantata "Jeanne d'Arc," performed last season at the Crystal Palace; of an opera, "Inez de Castro," accepted by Mr. Mapleson for the National Opera House, and of other important works. Mr. Holmes had long resided abroad, but he had a strong desire for appreciation at the hands of his countrymen, and was looking forward to the production of "Inez de Castro." His "Jeanne d'Arc" is to be given in May, at Orleans, on the occasion of the fêtes in honour of "the Maid."

## THEATRES.

### CRITERION.

A new comedy-drama was produced on Monday entitled "Loyalty." It is in three acts, and written by Mr. Henry P. Lytse, who has treated his subject with a light hand and considerable verve. It can, however, scarcely be called a thoroughly developed drama; the construction, besides, is exceedingly sketchy, especially at the commencement of the piece, though it grows finer as it progresses, and at the close of the second act becomes even pathetic. The action ranges over a considerable time—a year being supposed to elapse between the first two acts, and two years between the second and third. The situation at the close of the second is well contrived. Lady Hilda Vere, the Earl of Sheffington's supposed daughter, needs a lesson in love—nay, in fact, has to learn that she has a heart. The part is well supported by Miss Louise Wills, who makes her first appearance in the character, and promises to become a valuable accession to the company. Lady Hilda is wooed by a gentleman passing for the time under the name of Charles Knightley, but really named Grantley, and a millionaire; but, having entrapped him into a confession of his love, she rejects him with scorn. Shortly, it turns out that she is not the Earl's daughter, but that her foster-sister, Grace Walden, is entitled to her place; and so Lady Hilda is compelled to change her position in the family: induced by her pride she quits it, but with a grace which touches the sympathies. Her foster-sister marries a bashful suitor, from whom she separates; ultimately they are reconciled. Other perplexities occur, but these are all settled at a picnic party in Sandycove, with which the performance concludes. The scenery, by Messrs. T. Grieve and Son, is remarkably good, and considerably helps the effect of the situations. One character makes a mark in performance, that of Baron Brown, of the Portuguese peerage, sustained by Mr. Lionel Brough, a speculator in shares, whose spirits are not in the least affected by his fortunes. The success of the piece on the first night was satisfactory.

### COURT.

The run of Mr. Gilbert's "Broken Hearts" closed on Friday week, and on Saturday last the management revived an adaptation by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, entitled "A Scrap of Paper," taken from M. Victorien Sardou's "Les Pattes de Mouche." The public is already acquainted with the plot of this little piece in the comedy of "The Adventures of a Billet-doux," produced by Mr. Charles Mathews. The action turns altogether on the very curious transmigrations of a letter, which passes from hand to hand unread, the destruction of which is sought by the writer, and ultimately effected by her husband. These events are cleverly contrived, and, aided by the excellent acting of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, are made exceedingly amusing. The success of the performance is complete.





ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT JEYPORE: WAR DANCE OF NAGAS.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The nearest Oriental equivalent to the title of "Empress," according to a learned Orientalist who has condescended to indite a leading article in a daily contemporary this week, is not "Padishah," but "Shah-in-Shah-i-Hind-Zil-i-Subhani;" yet even this, the erudite journalist admits, is not an appellation to be found in the "Indian tongues," but is a mere piece of "Persian harem-mosaic." Next, the super-learned Professor Max Müller (what a time of joy and gladness must the present be to the Orientalists!) comes forward, in the *Times*, to tell the world conclusively that of the Imperial titles lately suggested for the use of her Majesty as Lady Paramount of India "Malik" and "Malikah" are Arabic words, simply meaning "King" and "Queen." "Sultan," on the other hand, is likewise Arabic, signifying "Lord." "Shah-in-Shah" stands for "King of Kings;" but it is objectionable as being only the modern Persian form of the title assumed by Darius, and read in the cuneiform inscriptions as "Kshâyathiyâ-Kshâyathiyânâm." The correct name for the Sovereign of India, Professor Max Müller holds, is "Adirâja," "Supreme King," or "Samraj." This is Sanskrit; and Sanskrit, the Professor reminds his readers, is "the ancient, classical, and sacred language of India."

This curious controversy—I regard it solely from the philological point of view, and entirely dissociate it from that ephemeral thing which men call "politics"—very satisfactorily proves the intense interest which is now taken in the study of the Oriental languages, and the vast progress which has been recently made in that department of human learning. If you will take the trouble to wade through Lord Teignmouth's bulky Life of Sir William Jones, you will be well-nigh amazed at the comparative slenderness of the linguistic attainments of those who were famed as Orientalists a century ago. Sir William himself, in his correspondence with Count Rieviczki (the translator of Hafiz) modestly confesses that he is quite ignorant of "the ancient Persic language;" but adds that he has mastered the written characters thereof. In one of his letters he denies that the French savant, Anquetil du Perron, had made him a present of a Sanskrit alphabet, and mildly "chaffs" Du Perron for calling Sanskrit "Sanskerrit" and in another place "Sanskrotan." The times have changed, and the scholars with them, assuredly.

Yet have I a little word of mine own to say concerning the titles "Malik" and "Malikah," all words of Arabic derivation as they be. Professor Max Müller, who must have read well-nigh everything that has been written or printed concerning Oriental literature, omitted to refresh the public memory as to the fact that "Malik" was a distinctive title given many centuries ago by an Eastern people to a famous English King; and that the name lingered in Syria and Arabia for many generations after the Crusades. When the child that a Syrian mother was nursing began, seemingly without cause, to weep, the woman would say to the babe, "What fearest thou? Dost thou think 'Malik-Ric' is in that bush?" "Malik-Ric" was none other than Richard Plantagenet, King of England, and commonly called Cœur-de-Lion. His terrible valour had made him a kind of half-mythical "bogy" among the Paynims. Now, abating the impropriety of using Arabic instead of Sanskrit, would not "Malikah-Victoria" have as "lion-hearted" a sound in the Far East as "Malik-Ric"?

"Juventus Mundi" is the title of one of Mr. Gladstone's most admired literary performances. The accomplished author should add an *excursus* to the next edition, showing us how this world (which the geologists assert to be so tremendously ancient) is growing young again. In one sense, undeniably, we seem to be witnessing the revival of the Heroic Age; for who, if you please, is by common consent saluted as a hero *par excellence* nowadays? Is it the conqueror, the poet, the painter, the philosopher? Not at all. The laurel and myrtle crowns are assigned to him who swims or who walks the longest distance in the shortest space of time and under the most adverse circumstances. The courage and endurance of Captain Webb have been so substantially appreciated by an admiring public that the capital sum collected for the benefit of the gallant mariner who swam across the Channel will yield him, even if invested according to the "elegant simplicity of the Three per Cents," a snug little annuity of something like ninety pounds.

And now the newspapers are teeming with biographical notices of Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the great American pedestrian, who, although he failed to accomplish his five-hundred-mile walking-match at the Agricultural Hall, appears to have derived nearly as much glory from his defeat as he would have done from a thorough victory. I gather from a friend whom I look upon as a great authority on pedestrianism—for he was once eight months on end "on the tramp," walking from the Missouri, across the Rocky Mountains, to Utah—that the concluding performances of Mr. Weston at the Agricultural Hall were most remarkable; and, as regards his "form"—is that the correct technical term?—the following notes may be interesting. "No spring, little gracefulness, apparently excessively lengthy and hinge-like movement of the arms, and trunk; legs stiff; and feet, as it were, rigid; yet, from the hips upwards, all on the swing; head, 'all over the place'; shoulders swayed twelve inches from side to side." This was towards the conclusion of six days' trudging. The experts seem to be of opinion that Mr. Weston "sets every known rule of pedestrianism at defiance"; but that he is the most splendid walker of the age. I wonder what Mr. Rawkins, the sporting surgeon, in poor dear Albert Smith's "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," would have thought of Mr. Edward Payson Weston. His opinion probably would have been analogous to that entertained by the Austrian Field Marshals as to the military performances of a Corsican General, twenty-seven years of age, named Napoleon Bonaparte, who, it is well known, "set every rule" of military tactics "at defiance"; but who, nevertheless, managed to walk across the Alps and into the heart of Lombardy in a most astonishing manner. Mr. Weston so far bends to the conventionalities as to wear shoes when on business. Napoleon—or, rather, his army—marched barefoot.

"A Church for Five Guineas." Such was the startling announcement which lately met my eye in that well-informed and entertaining journal the *City Press*. I can scarcely say that the news was too good, but it certainly seemed too strange, to be true. There was truth in the statement, nevertheless. The old and interesting City Church of St. Antholin has lately been dismantled *de fond en comble* by decree of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and it is asserted that the contractor who made a tender for the materials of the church tower obtained them for the trifling sum of five pounds five shillings, as aforesaid. The rumour appears to be founded in fact, since the contractor has advertised that he is prepared to sell the stonework at three shillings a load. Perhaps, after all, a cheaply-purchased church tower may have proved a convertible term for a white elephant; and a correspondent of the journal I have quoted tells a very good story of a gentleman who, some years ago, purchased for a mere song the gateway of an old inn in the

Strand, which hostelry was being pulled down. The purchaser thought that the porch would make a comely architectural appendage to his country residence; but, when he took steps to have it removed, the estimated cost of carting the débris away reduced him to despair, and he abandoned his bargain. Someone else ultimately contracted to remove the gate for the sum of £700. If I mistake not, the inn in question was that venerable coaching caravanserai the "Angel," which stood on the site now occupied by Dane's Inn, hard by the Church of St. Clement. I wonder how much Temple Bar will fetch when the City Fathers at last make up their minds to free the metropolis from a disgraceful incumbrance! Perhaps the Bar will solve the problem by tumbling down of its own accord some morning; and the lowest tender for carting the old stones away may amount to a few thousands of pounds sterling.

The "Original Society of Cooks and Confectioners"—an admirable benevolent association of professors of the culinary art—recently held high festival at the London Tavern, and in the course of an after-dinner speech the chairman took occasion to remark that so highly was the *magistri coquina* estimated in bygone times that William the Conqueror bestowed the manor of Addington (misprinted in the report before me as Abingdon) as a reward for making him a white soup. The worthy chairman was a little at fault archaeologically speaking. It was not a "white soup" that so excited the admiration and gratitude of the Conqueror, but a basin of some kind of caudle, porridge, "burgoo," furmenty, or gruel, called in Norman French "de la Groûte." This will be good news to Mrs. Hooper, whom I have sincerely to thank for having sent me recently her excellent treatise on "Invalid Cookery," which contains an incomparably good receipt for making gruel. The manor of Addington, in Surrey, of which the lord is the Archbishop of Canterbury, is still held on the "jocular" tenure of presenting a basin "de la Groûte" to the Sovereign at his Coronation banquet. Thus George IV. had his gruel offered to him in 1821. Since then there have been no Coronation banquets properly so termed. G. A. S.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The very heavy fall of snow on Sunday last, which gave us a taste of a fourth winter, proved fatal to Rugby Steeplechases, which had to be postponed for the second year in succession. At the time of writing, however, there seems every probability that they will be brought off at the end of the week. Mr. Frail was more fortunate at Bristol, as the snowstorm was not nearly so heavy in the south as in the midlands, and the course, though somewhat holding, was in a very fair order. The City Grand Annual Hurdle-Race was the chief event of Tuesday, and brought out a field of nine. Palm (12 st. 4 lb.), who won this same race in 1874, was made favourite, and, in the experienced hands of Mr. Yates, again secured a clever victory, after a pretty finish with Emerald (11 st. 7 lb.). As the pair were racing home together a greyhound dashed into the course and, getting between them, kept there until the finish, a most unpleasant sight for their backers, who momentarily expected to see one or both of them thrown down. After the race Palm was backed freely for the Grand National, in which he will have only 11 st. to carry. Old Silvermere showed capital form in a Selling Steeplechase, and Ebor had no difficulty in winning a Hunters' Race, Gazelle signally failing to give him 14 lb. Wednesday's racing was of very indifferent quality, the Ashton Court Steeplechase being the only event of any importance. The favourite, Weathercock (11 st. 3 lb.), won with ridiculous ease, and his clever performance naturally gave increased confidence to the supporters of his stable-companions, Defence and Jackal, for the Grand National.

At a meeting held at the Corn Exchange, Worksoy, on Wednesday, Viscount Galway, in response to a numerously-signed requisition, accepted the mastership of the Grove Hounds.

The Bickerstaffe Open Meeting, which took place last week, would have been a great success had the weather been more favourable; and, as it was, coursing men mustered in large numbers, doubtless feeling that it was one of the last chances of pursuing their favourite sport for the present season. The Derby Cup attracted no less than five "Waterloo dogs" to the slips, and very badly most of them fared. Alice Kelly and Handicraft, on each of whom extravagant odds were laid, were put out in the first round. It must be admitted, however, that they were very unlucky, the hare going so persistently from each of them that success was impossible. Versatile was beaten in the second ties, and Corby Castle, who won three courses in capital style, was led and defeated cleverly by Kilrush in the third ties, and eventually the latter ran up to Bother, by Botheration—Mountain Maid. The winner has a fine turn of speed, and, in the first ties, led Palmer fully five lengths to the hare. Three other stakes were run off at the meeting, in one of which the cracks, Beer and Haddo, showed to very little advantage.

A very large company assembled at Kennington-oval on Saturday last to witness the football-match between the Old Etonians and Wanderers, who met to contest the final tie for the Association Challenge Cup. The Wanderers won the toss, and, of course, elected to play with the wind at their backs, and this gave them a considerable advantage, as, when ends were changed, it did not blow nearly so strongly as at the commencement. After about thirty-five minutes play, Wollaston and Hawley-Edwards obtained a goal for the Wanderers; but shortly after half time the Etonians were equally successful, and, as no further advantage had been gained by either side at the call of "time," the match resulted in a draw, which will be played off at the Oval this (Saturday) afternoon.

Though Weston did not quite succeed in his undertaking last week, still his defeat was almost a victory, and to cover 450 miles in six days, or an average of seventy-five miles a day, was indeed a marvellous performance. At the end of three days he had walked about 244 miles, and as one of his knees showed signs of weakness, it did not seem at all probable that he would accomplish the 500 miles in the allotted time. We doubt, moreover, if he had taken sufficient rest since his last great feat; added to which he was suffering from a severe cold. J. Martin, A. Taylor, and W. Newman, who accompanied him at different parts of the journey, performed fairly well; but these spurious contests are a decided mistake, for no man, however good a walker, can have the smallest chance against Weston at these distances without a long and careful preparation. We believe that Weston intends to give some exhibitions of his powers in the provinces, and that, before his return to America, he will once more essay 500 miles in six days.

Billiard-matches and exhibition games are now of almost everyday occurrence, and several of our leading players have shown splendid form of late. W. Cook has defeated the champion on several occasions, and the latter, on Tuesday last, scored a break of 588, including 175 spot-strokes, the largest number ever made consecutively. T. Taylor, who was his opponent on this occasion, has also been doing great things of late, and 128 (29), 178 (38), 184 (45), 196 (62), and 108 (31), were some of his most important breaks in two recent games. The figures in brackets indicate the number of spot-strokes in each break.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Royal Titles Bill has proved a bête noire to the Ministry, to Mr. Disraeli in particular. For ten days interpellation after interpellation has been poured on the Prime Minister with regard to the grounds on which the title of Empress was chosen as the addition to her Majesty's titles. Everybody knows quite well what the real grounds for the choice are, and therefore carefully selected every imaginable reason for comment but the true one. A quiet member is Mr. Ernest Noel, but he has become quite ardent on this question, and has been crucially interrogatory all about it several times. In his haughty, demanding way, Lord Elcho threatened an inquiry which was to lay the whole matter bare; while Sir William Harcourt, with sarcastic bitterness, signified that he would "pluck the heart out of the mystery." Things had got so ripe for a great party move that Lord Hartington gave notice of an amendment on going into Committee on the bill, which brought Ministerialists and Opposition face to face for a determinate struggle. The great party debate on the Royal Titles Bill was carried on with all due formality, and in the regular conventional manner. There was speaking amongst the leaders, in which each put forth his best power, Lord Hartington proving he is fast winning a right to be the leader of the Opposition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer exhibiting a physical vigour and an animation of spirit unusual with him, but which were very welcome.

The moving of the second reading of the measure by Mr. Disraeli was performed in the manner dear to his heart, in the style which he believes to be his best, and in which the House has never yet been brought to believe. He revels in the pronouncing of grand rounded sentences, and delights in pouring out historical lore, the better if it have some chivalric associations; but, somehow, his audience sits silent—not in flattering silence, but in a sort of wonder that a rhetorician, whose whole training has been in the House of Commons, should address to an unsympathetic assembly what is, in a certain sense, an oration, but which is not a Parliamentary prolixion. His vein is that of his novels, and it would have answered the purpose quite as well if he had read a chapter or two from "Tancred." No doubt courtesy induces him to conceal his opinion, but there is no doubt that when Mr. Disraeli is thus speaking Mr. Gladstone enjoys one long-drawn-out sneer. Something of this feeling might have been traced in his reply on this occasion, when he indulged in several heavy quips at the Premier's elocution, as well as at his turgid illustrations and romantic arguments.

It was not a little amusing to hear Sir George Campbell, after he had been laughed into derision, repeat his suggestion that her Majesty's additional title should be the Great Mogul. The House was emptying when members were arrested by the advent of Mr. Smollett; for, despite of the condemnation which was passed on his last coarse utterances, the hope of being amused is overpowering. In this instance Mr. Smollett returned to his pristine sarcastic vigour, and was entertainingly facetious without being unpleasantly broad. It was with exaggerated dogmatism that he declared that the princes and people of India would be intensely gratified by the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. Having escaped many shoals, the bill at length achieved its second reading. Before stating this, it should have been said that Dr. Kerealy condescended to intervene in this debate; but he spoke so low that, unhappily, posterity will be deprived of a knowledge of his sentiments.

The rule that any member, no matter how insignificant, may interpose motions of grievance on going into Committee of Supply operated in a very tiresome way on the Navy Estimates one evening. There were more than half a dozen of them, and two of them took up so much time that Mr. Ward Hunt was unable to move the Navy Estimates till past ten o'clock at night—a thing almost, if not altogether, unprecedented. In the outset, the senior certificated master in the merchant service, by which lofty title Mr. G. Bentinck is distinguished, revived a tale that he has been telling every year for nearly a quarter of a century. Hitherto, Mr. Bentinck's growlings over the custom of having civilian First Lords of the Admiralty have not assumed so serious an aspect as they did now. For, although he spoke in so low a voice that very little of what he said was intelligible, his move produced a weighty debate. The Prime Minister is fond of surprises, and now he created a surprise which was complete in all its parts, for he replied to Mr. Bentinck in person, and made a speech that anyone blindfolded could not have recognised as coming from Mr. Disraeli, for it was full of statistics of evidence before Committee read at length, question and answer, and exemplifying the superiority of civilian First Lords over the few naval officers who have presided over the Admiralty. It was rather long and somewhat dreary, but was a specimen of Mr. Disraeli's versatility. No doubt he believed that by meeting the motion front-face himself he should give the subject its coup de grâce. In a certain sense it had that effect, for Mr. Bentinck could only muster eighteen partisans on a division.

Then came Mr. E. J. Reed with the perpetual disquisition on our ironclad fleet, which he has delivered a hundred and one times in pamphlets, lectures, letters to newspapers, and speeches. He took more than an hour to prove, to his own satisfaction at least, that we have scarcely an armour-bound ship-of-war that can sail or fight, and that so it will be until he returns to the Admiralty with unlimited powers of building as many and as eccentric ironclads as he pleases. Many gentlemen seemed pleased to enter into the controversy; and it is said that Mr. Ward Hunt showed effectually that our fleet was what it ought to be—equal to several combined squadrons of foreign nations.

So much fuss was made by the country gentlemen at the sacrificial act of Mr. Clare Read in resigning office for a principle, that it might well have been supposed that a subscription for a statue to him was by this time pretty well advanced. To be sure, there is to be a testimonial, but it has not taken the shape of an effigy. It would have been thought that when he made his first formal appearance in the House that there would have been a demonstration as long and as loud as was consistent with usage. But when he rose to make a motion on the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts there was not the phantom of a cheer. He, however, received the best of all compliments, that of deep attention; and had the satisfaction of raising a most important debate.

The House of Lords has been very successfully showing that it is not really a dumb branch of the Legislature. Evening after evening there have been debates of less or greater length—once their Lordships screwed themselves up to the physical exertion of sitting until half-past eleven o'clock. In these discussions the Lord Chancellor has developed that perfection as a speaker which has been gradually ripening for the last four or five years. The leaders on both sides have been prominent, and Lord Derby and Lord Granville have had more than one keen encounter of their wits; Lord Salisbury has been putting forth his extraordinary powers both of attack and defence; while the Duke of Argyll has shown that time has not deteriorated his capacity for vituperation. In short, an evening with the Lords of late has been full of interest.



## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships were chiefly occupied, yesterday week, in debate on training-ships for the mercantile marine, a subject introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report of amendments to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was agreed to.

On Monday Lord Dunsany introduced a debate on our ironclad fleet, in which the Duke of Somerset, Lord Elphinstone, and Lord Lauderdale took part. The Epping Forest Bill was passed through Committee.

Several bills were advanced a stage on Tuesday. The Patents for Inventions Bill was read the second time; the report of amendments to the Crossed Cheque Bill was received and agreed to; and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill and the Epping Forest Bill were read the third time and passed. There was a long discussion on the Indian tariff, introduced by Lord Halifax.

On Thursday the Lord Chancellor, in presenting a bill to amend the judicature of Ireland, said that in 1874 he brought in a measure on the same subject, which, owing to the pressure of business, failed to pass the House of Commons. The present bill, so far as it related to the practice and procedure in the courts, was entirely the same as that of 1874. It proceeded upon the lines of the changes made in the English judicature; the practice of the different courts was to be assimilated and the procedure was to be assimilated also. With regard to the question of the various courts affected by the bill, no change would be made in the constitution of the Court of Queen's Bench. The vacancy which had occurred in the Court of Common Pleas would not be filled up: the Judge of the Probate and Matrimonial Causes Court, with the business of that court, would be transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. The bill was read the first time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates being put, on Thursday week, the propriety of rebuilding Knightsbridge Barracks on the present site was again raised by Mr. R. Yorke, who moved that the House ought not to be asked to vote the first instalment of £100,000 for the proposed reconstruction without the plans prepared by Mr. Wyatt being first produced, and sufficient time being allowed for their consideration by members. The motion was opposed by Mr. Hardy; and after a short debate, in which Mr. Mitchell Henry, Sir A. Lusk, General Shute, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy took part, it was negatived by 195 to 46. In Committee of Supply, votes of £672,700 for the militia, £74,400 for the yeomanry cavalry, £458,000 for the volunteers, and £132,000 for the army reserve were agreed to.

Yesterday week Sir John Lubbock urged the expansion of the code of education by allowing school boards to choose other subjects than reading, writing, and arithmetic for instruction in the schools. Lord Sandon deprecated any alteration in the code just now as being premature, and the matter dropped. For improving the condition of our merchant seamen Mr. Brassey advocated the establishment of a compulsory self-supporting pension fund for seamen; but Sir C. Adderley came to the conclusion that the establishment of a pension fund for seamen was an insoluble problem. In Committee of Supply the Civil Service Estimates were passed, with the exception of a vote for the salaries of the official referees in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice.

On the proposal to go into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, on Monday, Mr. Bentinck moved a resolution declaring that the practice of placing civilians at the head of the Admiralty is detrimental to the interests of the service. Mr. Monk seconded the motion, and Mr. Disraeli delivered a long speech against it, interspersed with copious extracts from evidence on the subject given before Royal Commissions. After a brief pause the Speaker put the question, and Mr. Bentinck, persisting to the point of a division, found 18 supporters to 261 who voted against his resolution. It was after ten o'clock when Mr. Ward Hunt found an opportunity of making his statement on introducing the Navy Estimates, Mr. Reed's criticisms on the number and condition of our ironclad ships, as compared with the strength of the ironclad navies of Russia, France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, and other countries, having, with the conversation that followed, taken up some considerable time. The right hon. gentleman went in detail through the Estimates, explaining that, whilst it was not proposed to build any new ironclads, there was a serious deficiency in the unarmoured fleet, the need for strengthening which was so urgent that he had taken on himself the responsibility of beginning the building of a number of gun-boats and sloops. It was this that chiefly caused the increase in the Estimates for the year. The total net charge for the service of the year would be £11,400,000, and he assured the House that the Estimates had been prepared with due regard to efficiency and economy. After some remarks from Mr. Goschen, Sir John Hay, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Reed (who regretted that the feature of the naval programme for the year was the building of unarmoured ships), Captain Price, and Colonel Gourley, a desultory debate was brought to a conclusion, and the first vote—that the number of men and boys for the fleet and coastguard service should be 60,000, inclusive of 14,000 Royal marines—was agreed to. The Burgesses (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee.

The proposed addition to the Queen's titles occupied a prominent place in the preliminary business on Tuesday. Lord Elcho gave two notices on the subject. In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Disraeli, whilst pointedly correcting the use of the word "change," said the policy of making an addition to the style and title of the Crown had not been submitted for consideration and advice to the Governor-General of India in Council or to the Council of India, because such addition did not affect either the subjects within her Majesty's territories in India or the rights, dignity, and honour of the native Princes of India, as guaranteed to them by the proclamation of Nov. 1, 1858. Mr. Clare Read moved that the general orders and regulations for the stoppage of cattle disease should cease to be permissive, and should be uniform throughout Great Britain and Ireland. An amendment was moved by Mr. Denis O'Connor to the effect that the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1873 as to foot and mouth disease should be carried into effect. Both motion and amendment were withdrawn after a long debate. The Lord Advocate brought in a bill to amend the law relating to ecclesiastical assessments in Scotland.

The Burghs and Populous Places (Scotland) Bill was, on Wednesday, read the second time and referred to a Select Committee. The second reading of the Church Rates (Scotland) Abolition Bill, moved by Mr. McLaren, was rejected by 210 to 155. The Divine Worship Facilities Bill was taken on the second reading, but the debate was adjourned. The Open Spaces (Metropolitan District) Bill was read the second time; Sir C. Legard nominated the Select Committee on Oyster Fisheries; and Mr. Barclay brought in a bill to amend the law relating to the confirmation of testate estates of small amount in Scotland.

Lord J. Manners, in answer to Sir H. Peek, on Thursday, said the Government were liable for damages resulting from the breaking of telegraph wires, but they were rapidly getting rid of overhead wires in London and substituting underground

wires for them. Mr. Bourke, answering Mr. Mills, said a proclamation had been recently issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar prohibiting the transit of slaves through his dominions, but the time was not yet ripe for the relaxation of the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1839, which prevented the Sultan from levying harbour dues. On the order of the day for going into Committee upon the Royal Titles Bill, Lord Hartington rose to move, "That, while willing to consider a measure enabling her Majesty to make an addition to the Royal style and title which shall include such dominions of her Majesty as to her Majesty may seem meet, this House is of opinion that it is inexpedient to impair the ancient and Royal dignity of the Crown by the assumption of the style and title of Emperor." The noble Lord said it was with very great reluctance that he rose to move an amendment to the measure. But it was the duty of this House not to shrink from the discussion of the issues that had been raised—issues that might possibly affect not only the administration of our government in India, but issues that might also touch the place the Crown had hitherto occupied in the feelings and affections of the people. As to the title which was to be assumed by her Majesty, he was perfectly willing to admit that unless the Government had been gifted with the spirit of prophecy it would have been difficult for them to foresee the repugnance with which this proposition would be received by a large portion of the people of England. That feeling, whether it were great or small, was a feeling perfectly spontaneous in its growth; it certainly had not been stimulated by articles in the public press. He did not blame the Government for introducing the measure; but he thought that in their conduct there had been throughout an unnecessary amount of mystery, and from that had probably arisen much of the repugnance with which the bill had been received. They had the statement of the Government that political considerations were involved in this change. If the object of the bill was that the Queen was to assume some more direct and personal power over the Princes and people of India, he maintained that that was a policy—whether it were right or whether it were wrong—which should not be introduced into a bill of this kind. He trusted that the Government would alter the preamble of the bill, and that the Prime Minister would offer some explanation as to those mysterious political considerations of which they had heard. He would remind the House that the new title could only reach the princes through a translation, so that the important point was not what the English title of the Queen was to be, but what was the translation by which that title would be made known to her Majesty's subjects in India. He condemned the remarks which had been made as to the English colonists, and to the statement that they were represented by a fluctuating population, here to-day gone to-morrow, and concluded by moving his amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could well understand the reluctance with which one in the position of the noble Marquis had undertaken to move an amendment to a measure which, if it were to have any grace at all, ought to be passed unanimously. It appeared to him that nothing could be more senseless than the cry that had been raised against this bill, the only object of which was to enable her Majesty outside of her British dominions to assume an addition to her present title by which she might in future be known to her Eastern subjects. He asserted that if for party reasons or for any other reasons this measure were defeated, a serious blow would be struck at a principle which the Government felt bound to maintain. He strongly deprecated the speech that had been made on a former occasion by Mr. Gladstone as likely to have a very dangerous effect. He denied the truth of the right hon. gentleman's argument, that the bill would in any way alter the relative position of the British Crown and the various Princes of India. Admitting that there were many States of India that were governed with a certain degree of independence by their different rulers, he denied that there was one who did not recognise the supremacy of the British Crown, or who had the right of declaring war, or of making treaties, or of regulating the succession of the Princely title, except with the consent of the English Government. He regretted that this question should have been made a matter of strife; but he claimed for the Government that this was not their doing. In respect to the point raised with regard to the colonies, he repeated the argument of the Prime Minister that the colonies were a part and parcel of the English stock and perfectly satisfied with their present position. It had been said that, although the title of Empress was objectionable, there would be no objection to some other title. Well, what was that title to be? (cries of "Queen!" from the Opposition). He contended that the title of Queen would not accurately represent the position of the British Sovereign, because it would be at once too much and too little—too much in the case of the States governed by independent princes, while it would be too little in India generally, because it would not recognise her real position as Sovereign paramount. He urged upon the House the importance of accepting a measure which would be felt as a compliment by the Indian people and regarded with satisfaction by those who, on the other hand, would be greatly disappointed if, through any undue prejudice, they should be deprived of the honour and advantage they anticipated from the step the Government had advised her Majesty to take. Sir W. Harcourt, in supporting the amendment, contended that the responsibility attaching to the opposition offered to the bill rested entirely with the Government, who, had they dealt fairly by the House, would have shown by documentary evidence that this addition of Empress of India to the Royal titles was much desired by the Princes and people of India.

Captain Kuhn, the commander of the Franconia steamship, which caused the sinking of the Strathclyde off Dover, has been committed for manslaughter under the Coroner's warrant, on the finding of the jury, who desired to censure the English pilot, James Porter, for his conduct in the affair.

Robert Valentine Dodwell, managing director of the Oriental Telegram Agency, was, yesterday week, charged at Guildhall with embezzlement. It was denied that there was any foundation for the charge, the question at issue being one of account simply. The case was remanded.

The wreck of the German mail-steamer Schiller amongst the Scilly Islands on May 7 last gave rise to a claim for salvage in the Admiralty Division, on Wednesday, when the owners and crew of the pilot cutter Rapid were awarded £500, in addition to what they had already received from those who were saved from the stranded vessel.

The eleven prisoners charged with the murder of the captain and two mates of the ship Lennie on the high seas, were again placed in the dock, at Bow-street, last Saturday. Constant Von Hoydonck, the steward, gave some additional evidence, principally in identification of property of the murdered officers, found on some of the prisoners when they were arrested. Several hours were occupied in the translation of the depositions into the languages spoken or understood by the prisoners, and another remand was ordered.

## STATE FUNERAL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

We lately announced the death of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna, whose funeral is represented in our illustration. She was the elder of the two sisters of the Emperor of Russia, and was by successive marriages Princess of Leuchtenberg and Countess Stroganoff. She died at St. Petersburg, on Feb. 9, old style, at the age of fifty-six, after a lingering illness of some months. The corpse lay in state three days at her palace, and was then conveyed in solemn procession to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The view from the Hermitage, as the procession wound slowly round the corner of the Winter Palace, along the quay, and across the snow-covered Neva to the "Fortress Church," was grand and impressive. The road, according to the inviolable Russian custom, was strewn with fir-branches. A squadron of Cossacks led the way, followed by a long line of attendants and officials of the Court. After these came the Senators, Ministers, and Members of the Council, with a number of grey-headed Generals of the retired list in full uniform, walking two by two. The clergy in their dark violet robes, carrying lighted tapers, preceded the bier, which was draped in white and gold, and was drawn by four horses. The Emperor, attended by all the Imperial family, rode immediately behind. The Empress, the Queen of Wurtemberg, and the Czarina, with their suite, followed in close carriages. The rear was closed by the veteran company of the Palace Grenadiers, and the famous Preobajensky dragoon regiment, with four pieces of artillery.

It was a bright frosty day, with that sparkle in the air which is peculiar to great cold; and as one's gaze followed the dark train across the vast plain of the frozen river, till it disappeared within the fortress walls, the eye rested at length on that wondrous spire which, shooting up straight and slender as an arrow, 30 ft. higher than the summit of St. Paul's, into a sky blue as that of an Italian summer, glittered in the sun like a golden link connecting earth with heaven.

The burial took place next day after the mass, which was beautifully sung by voices not accompanied with instruments. The last service that the Church can render to the departed was performed by the Metropolitan placing on the breast of the corpse the commendation—or "passport," as it is called—which forms the soul's credential to the unseen world. The coffin was then placed in the grave, the Emperor himself assisting, and a handful of sand was thrown in by each of those present. One more is added to the rows of marble tombs which cover the last resting-places of the Romanoffs.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held, on Tuesday, at the Royal United Service Institution. In the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, who was to have presided, but who was summoned to Windsor, the chair was taken by Lord Duncie. Lord Wharncliffe reviewed the position of the association during the past year, and various questions of detail were settled with regard to its future course of action. The Wimbledon Meeting will begin on July 10. With regard to the challenge from America for the championship of the world, to be contested at Philadelphia, Sir H. Halford said the Irish team would withdraw their acceptance in favour of a team representing the best shots of the United Kingdom if the Scottish team would also withdraw; but, as there was no chance of the Scottish National Club doing so, there was no chance of the match coming off.

The spring rifle-meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held, on Wednesday, at Wormwood-scrubbs. The weather was of a most unfavourable character, the light being bad, and the wind blowing what is known as a "fish-tail" from the front. The scores suffered accordingly.

A general meeting of the Docks and Customs (26th Middlesex) Volunteer Corps, which comprises exclusively the employes of the two great dock companies and her Majesty's Customs, was held on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., the Colonel-Commandant. The report stated that, owing to the alterations at the Victoria Docks, the regiment had lost the use of the Silvertown range, and, consequently, an annual income of £270. A range at Nunhead had, however, been secured for every Wednesday. The report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted, and a drill inspection closed the proceedings.

Supplementary Civil Service estimates to the amount of £244,000 were issued on Tuesday.

For several hours on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning a severe gale prevailed over this country and did much damage to property. In many places fine trees were uprooted, and further injury was done to the telegraphs.

A Board of Trade inquiry, held at Holyhead, into the wreck, on the Anglesey coast, of the schooner Ann Catherine, of Aberystwith, ended on Tuesday in the suspension of the captain's certificate for three months.

Tuesday's *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Right Hon. John Thomas William Massy, Baron Massy, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of Thomas Viscount de Vesci.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that the largest armour-plate ever yet made was rolled, on Wednesday, at Messrs. Cammell and Company's Cyclops Works. The plate was 35 tons in weight, 18 ft. in length, 5 ft. in width, and 22 inches in thickness. It is a representative plate, and made for the Italian Government.

The Royal Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts issued their report on Tuesday. It is shown in this document that during last year seventy additional collections were examined, and about sixty reports prepared. Since 1869, when the Commission was appointed, more than 420 different collections have been inspected.

At a meeting at Ipswich, on Wednesday night, it was decided to solicit funds for a children's hospital as a memorial to the late Mr. J. P. Cobbold, M.P., £350 was subscribed in the room, the Mayor (Mr. George Mason) heading the list with £100. Funds have already been raised for a memorial window to the late member in the metropolitan church of the borough.

Mr. Alderman Heywood announced, at the annual meeting of the Manchester School of Art, on Wednesday evening, that he had had an interview with a gentleman who desired to contribute £100,000 for the purposes of an art-gallery in Manchester. The committee of the school have determined to undertake the responsibility of obtaining a new school of art, which they thought should also include an art-gallery.

Nearly five hundred gentlemen, consisting for the most part of Fellows of the Chemical Society and other learned societies, visited Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday at the invitation of Professor Abel, F.R.S., the chemist to the War Department. A general inspection of the factories took place, and some interesting experiments on detonation—including the firing of the 81-ton gun—were performed on the adjoining flats.





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## THE CREWKERNE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The proposals of the Charity Commissioners with respect to the future management of this educational trust have been agreed to and will shortly come into active operation. A scheme relating thereto had already been passed by the late Endowed Schools Commissioners, but an address was successfully moved against it in the House of Lords on May 4, 1874, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The objection then carried against the scheme was to the effect that it included no provision for a continuance of that connection with the Church of England which the charity had from time immemorial enjoyed. In default of the production either of the founder's will or of the original statutes of management, the Commissioners did not feel themselves able to deal with the endowment as being one to which the 19th clause of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 could be justly held to apply. It was maintained, on the other hand, that the doctrines of the Established Church had been taught in the school from the year 1534, and that good grounds existed for concluding that regulations for such instruction were framed, subsequently to the Reformation, and yet within the prescribed limit of fifty years after the founder's demise. It was further represented that while of late years the masters have all been in holy orders, conformably to custom, this essential feature of instruction was recognised in the scheme drawn up by the Court of Chancery in 1827. Considerable reliance also was placed upon the language of the ancient inscription over the entrance to the school-house. The foundation, which produces an annual revenue in excess of £500, is due to the munificence of one John de Coombe, precentor of Exeter Cathedral, who, in 1499, endowed the trust with houses and lands in Crewkerne, and in the neighbouring parishes of Merriott and Crewkerne St. Keigne. It was subsequently augmented by a benefaction of the Rev. Wm. Ousley, as the inscription mentioned testifies, in 1645. The recent death of Dr. Penny relieves the income of the trust from the payment of the pension which it was intended he should receive on his retirement from office as headmaster. The present scheme differs in but few respects from the former, except in so far as it ordains that, subject to the customary conscience clause, religious instruction shall be given in the schools in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and that any regulations made for this purpose shall undergo no alteration unless twelve months' notice of the same is given by the governors. The new governing body is henceforth to comprise eight representative and seven co-operative members. A day and boarding school will be opened, the pupils paying an entrance fee of £1, with tuition fees of from £5 to £8, and an extra charge of £3 for lessons in Greek. Exemption either in whole or in part from payment of fees is to be conferred upon meritorious boys to the extent of 10 per cent of the total number of scholars. It is stated that this scheme, though accepted by the trustees, does not meet with equal favour in the eyes of a large portion of the parishioners. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

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HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

## THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Drawingroom reception held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on the Wednesday of last week is the subject of one of our illustrations. It shows the actual ceremony of personally introducing ladies to the Queen, beside whom stand their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar stand on the left hand of the three Princesses. The lady to be introduced to her Majesty was in each case presented by some lady of her own family or friends, who had previously been admitted to the Court, a special approval of the intended presentation having been signified beforehand through the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen was attired in a dress of embroidered black satin, the black satin train of which was trimmed with tulle and crape; she wore a long white tulle veil, and on her head a diadem adorned with diamonds and opals. Her Majesty's ornaments were a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds and opals, with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the insignia of the Order of Victoria and Albert, that of Louise of Prussia, and that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich Venetian brocade, embroidered in pearls, with a tiara of diamonds; Princess Louise had a lavender dress and purple velvet train, with point lace trimming; she also wore a diamond tiara. Princess Beatrice was dressed in white silk, trimmed with silver gauze and dwarf roses.

## STATUE OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

The colossal bronze-gilt statue of the Prince Consort by the late Mr. Foley, R.A., which completes the National Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, is at length unveiled. The Prince is represented seated, wearing the robes of the Order of the Garter. He is bareheaded, the face is towards the Albert Hall, the body is inclined forwards, and the whole attitude and expression is that of intent meditation. The right hand grasps a book on which is incised, "Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," and the left hand rests on the left thigh. The figure with the chair, and the plinth on which they are placed, rest upon a stone pedestal, the sides of which are divided into panels and enriched with armorial bearings and the insignia of the knightly orders to which the Prince belonged. The gilding of a bronze statue is a novelty in this country, but there is ample classical precedent for the innovation, the remains of gilding on several antique statues, as for instance, on that of Marcus Aurelius, at Rome, proving that the practice was comparatively common. If ever the gilding of a bronze portrait-statue is justifiable with us it is in this case, for without this embellishment the statue could hardly have maintained a duly harmonious decorative value and importance under the rich gilding and coloured marbles of the splendid canopy beneath which it is enshrined. At present, however, the gilding, being fresh and lustrous, is somewhat distracting to our unaccustomed eyes. So much light is reflected by the metal that it is not

easy exactly to realise the lineaments of the face; but in a short time the atmosphere of London will doubtless tone down the shining surface sufficiently to reduce or remove this objection.

As a work of art the statue fully maintains the great reputation of the lamented sculptor. The surroundings of the work, the many points from which it must be visible, but chiefly the sitting position at so great an elevation—a position selected by the designer of the memorial, Sir Gilbert Scott, or by the Memorial Committee, but disapproved, we believe, by the sculptor—presented many difficulties. We know that Mr. Foley repeatedly essayed the effect of his model before he would trust it to be cast, and that he made considerable alterations in the inclination of the head and body and the disposition of the limbs to counteract the effects of foreshortening on a seated figure seen from below. Yet it was inevitable that the lower limbs and knees should come into undue prominence; but for this defect the sculptor, as we have intimated, was not responsible. When, however, we think of many of the effigies of the Prince scattered over the land, we are satisfied that this statue is comparatively a most acceptable presentment and a worthy national memorial. It was, the reader will remember, while working on the model of this statue *in situ* that Mr. Foley was seized with the illness which terminated in his death; but, happily, the work was left virtually complete. The casting and finishing did not absolutely require the artist's superintendence.



## OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

The series of Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artists, of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India is continued this week. The subjects of the Engravings now presented are the war-dance of Nagas, or wild men of the hills, with which the Prince was entertained on his arrival at Jeypore, with two or three separate figures of those strange people; also the scenery and habits of living in the Terai, or forest wilderness, on the frontier of Nepal, where the Prince has been with a hunting party most completely appointed, and has achieved great exploits in the chase of fierce wild beasts. The sketches of "Beating the Jungle" and "Tiffin in the Jungle" will give an excellent idea of that sort of thing. They are drawn by Mr. Simpson, our Special Artist, who was favoured with permission to accompany the hunting-party of his Royal Highness in the Terai. The following is taken from a letter of Mr. W. H. Russell, dated the 10th ult., at Bariney, in the Terai of Rohilcund:—

"The 'Terai' is the belt of prairie which skirts the great forest at the foot of the Himalayas from east to west, at the base of the great triangle, two sides of which are formed by the ocean and the third by the Indian Alps. The word is generally applied to the forest itself. For years there has been an evil reputation attached to the name. Natives dreaded the Terai so much that no consideration would induce them to venture within its borders at certain seasons. The Terai fever is, indeed, very deadly when it is well established; but in the winter months the Terai is as healthy as Pall-mall. Horsford's force, left to watch the ford of the Raptree into Nepal in January, 1859, suffered a little, but not much more, perhaps, than they would have done on Dartmoor. It is a fact, however, that cossids, or runners, objected greatly to cross the jungle, and Maun Sing assured Lord Clyde that all his own native followers would run away as soon as the troops reached the malarious region. The sepoys and rebels who followed the Begum, Nana Sahib, and other leaders into Nepal in 1858-9 did, no doubt, die in hundreds, if not thousands, but privations of all kinds and a severity of climate to which they were unaccustomed contributed to the mortality. Old residents think nothing of the supposed danger of passing through the Terai in the worst time of year, provided the traveller takes due precautions and does not stay too long in the districts of worst repute; but they are quite sure that it is as healthy as any part of India when the winter sets in, and up to the setting in of the rains. It is after the rains, and at the fall of the leaf, that the Terai offers most inducement to strangers and natives to stay away from it. But, whatever its sanitary merits or demerits, there can be no doubt of its attractions to the sportsman. The woods which skirt the Himalayas harbour the great game, which find refuge from their persecutor in the depth of forest jungle and swamp. There the rhinoceros, the elephant, and the tiger have it very much their own way, and all sorts of felinae resort, secure of prey whenever it pleases them to make excursions into the great plains, covered with luxuriant vegetation, in which nyghaus, deer, antelopes, and the smaller game abound.

"Sir H. Ramsay, who may be regarded as the King of Kumaon, uncrowned though he be, and most faithful servant and subject of the Queen, has established his first camp at a place just on the verge of the Terai, on the road from Moradabad to Nynsee Tal, to give the Prince of Wales his first experience of Terai life before he marches eastwards to meet Sir Jung Bahadoor. It is not such a camp as Sir John Strachey's at Agra, or as the Governor-General's at Delhi; but it is very workman-like. Still, one may express a decided preference for double-walled and double-poled tents, and even sigh after the worldliness of fireplaces. The mess-tent is substantial, comfortable, spacious, and well lighted. The Prince's tent is a very simple residence, and must 'look small,' at all events, in comparison with his canvas palace at Agra; but now out-of-door life begins, and uniforms, addresses, presentations, levées, state banquets, durbars, illuminations, and fireworks are for the time being, if not forgotten, at least relinquished.

"It is now eleven o'clock, and his Royal Highness has just gone off on his elephant to try his fortune in a jungle some miles from this. He has taken a few of the suite with him. The others have formed a committee for general purposes, and have proceeded on their elephants to beat the prairie for anything that comes.

"To anyone acquainted with an Indian camp life it is unnecessary to observe that there are noises and sounds from dusk to dawn which render it necessary for the sleeper to cultivate indifference to external influences. The number of natives whose friends live at a distance out on the open, and who are forced to sustain conversation and attraction by long-sustained yells, ending in an agonising halloo, is quite remarkable. Then the indefatigable and inevitable jackal, encouraging his fellows to the hunt by tally-hos of his own; the wolves, howling all over the place, aid and abet these disturbers of the peace. When the morning dawns crows sit on one's tent, mirrors chatter above on the ridge as if they were sitting on you; horses neigh, elephants trumpet, camels maintain the horrible grunting, grumbling, snarling protest against being made useful which distinguishes the ship of the desert. Then comes the trumpet of the cavalry escort to rouse the troopers, and the camp awakens as the first rays of the sun light up the tops of the serrated chain of the Himalayas which bounds the horizon northwards like a wall. 'Chola hazree,' the cup of tea or coffee and slice of toast or biscuit, so welcome here, and little appreciated at home as a necessary meal on awakening, is brought round to the tents, and in a couple of hours the trumpet sounds, 'Make ready for breakfast,' or the call which implies so much, and in half an hour more another performance by the native trumpeter summons all to the large tent where the feast is spread, and—be it said so far to the credit of a caterer who has hitherto been deservedly successful in his efforts to please—amply and well."

Our Special Artist gives us the following note upon his sketch of "Beating the Jungle":—

"The march is done here after breakfast, and, instead of taking the line by which the tents and baggage are carried, the Prince of Wales and a number of his suite go off through the jungle upon elephants, and shoot along the line, reaching the new camp about sunset. They all start in line, to beat the jungle. Between every sportsman there will be two, or perhaps three, pad elephants, which have only a pad on the back to carry the game upon, but the animal does duty as a beater as well. As the Prince's shooting-party, with about fifty elephants, is much larger than tiger-shooting parties usually are, some experienced hands are with it to direct the route and to keep them all as near in line as possible. Major-General Sir Henry Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon, who is an experienced sportsman, accompanies the party, and has charge of all the arrangements till the Prince enters the Nepal territory. Mr. Macdonald, who is the Burra Sahib of the district, and Mr. Elliot Colvin, both shikarees of repute, who well know the haunts of the tiger in this locality, are also in charge, and direct the operations. Everything is done according to the usual custom among sportsmen who frequent this part of the world, and the Prince has to take his chance with the others

of a shot at whatever is started. At times a deer or a hog will be knocked over at the first or second shot; but some animals will run the whole gauntlet, with guns blazing from every howdah, and may yet get off without a wound. The long jungle-grass much increases their chances of escape. Some of this jungle-grass is at times from a dozen to twenty feet high; the heads of the sportsmen only are often all that are visible as they pass through it."

The shooting elephant howdah of the Prince of Wales is described in one of Mr. Simpson's notes, with diagrams of its form and arrangement. It was a wooden framework with cane interwoven at the sides, as in the seat of a cane-bottomed chair. Along the top of each side were iron bars covered with leather, upon which spare guns could lie ready for use, two guns on each side. In front was a slightly elevated rest for the barrel of the gun which would be first taken in hand; meanwhile its butt-end rested in a recess at the end of the sportsman's seat, projecting into the hind compartment of the howdah, where a servant was posted to keep the guns loaded. The howdah was neatly constructed and fitted up, like superior cabinet-work. Its front was ornamented with Prince of Wales's feathers.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Jeypore, in the first week of February, immediately after visiting Scindia at Gwalior, has already been mentioned. Jeypore is a Rajpoot State not quite the size of Scotland, with a million and a half of people. The city is described as very different from any other Indian or Asiatic town. We borrow the following from the *Standard* correspondent:—

"From Agra to Jeypore is a distance of 140 miles by the Rajpootana State Railway. The first portion of the road runs across the plain, but during the last thirty, distant hills, gradually narrowing in, are to be seen, and the railway makes a considerable ascent. At Jeypore the hills approach closely upon the left: upon the crest of the one overlooking the city is a large fort, containing, among other buildings, a temple of the sun. The fort is called Nahargurh, or the Tiger Fort. On the right the approach to the town is guarded by a fort standing upon an isolated rock. This fort is very solidly built, with the semicircular crenellations and loopholes common to all the fortified buildings here. It has numerous bastions, remarkable for being much larger at the foot than at the summit, sloping inwards in a singular and awkward manner. The roads immediately around Jeypore are charmingly wooded and shaded. The town itself is rectangular, and is two miles and forty yards in length, by a mile and a quarter in width. A street 110 ft. wide runs through its centre for its entire length, and is crossed by two streets of equal width, thus dividing the city into six equal portions. Other streets of 55 ft., and 27½ ft., and 13½ ft., subdivide the town into smaller lots, and all run at right angles to each other. The palace occupies the whole of the central block on the north side. The town is surrounded by a wall of masonry, covered with a smooth red plaster, 20 ft. in height and 9 ft. in thickness. It has nine circular crenellations and loopholes. There are seven gateways, with interior screen walls. The wall has, besides, bastions and towers, with embrasures for cannon. Nothing can be conceived more completely differing from the narrow tortuous streets and lanes of an Oriental city than does this regularly-planned, broad-streeted town. This is to be explained by the fact that the city did not spring up piecemeal, but was the result of a wholesale renewal. Until the year 1728 the city of Ambair, five miles distant, was the capital of the Princes of this country, but in that year Maharajah Sewaee Jey Singh II. determined to remove the capital from the old city, where, from its position in a narrow valley, the population must have been greatly overcrowded, to the present site upon the plain. He called his new city Jeypore, or Jeypore, signifying 'the city of victory,' as well as perpetuating his name. But the town differs even more from other cities in its style of ornamentation than in its general plan and character. In the principal streets stand all the great buildings and the abodes of the nobles and the principal men. These are connected by lines of shops, some of two or three stories high, but with an appearance of uniformity of height, as all the houses which consist of the ground floor only have a screen or sham front carried up above them two stories higher. In these screens all the peculiarities of Oriental architecture are preserved. Here are the projecting windows, with the intricate open lattice-work and square peep-holes; here are the balconies, the closed verandahs, the quaint projections, and little cupolas, distinctive of Hindoo and Saracenic architecture; for, although Jeypore is a Hindoo city, its architecture is a mixture of the Hindoo and Mohammedan. Its builders apparently adopted all that was strange and fantastic of each style of architecture, and blended it into one whole. The whole of the buildings are painted of a uniform pink shade, with white decorations and designs. These differ according to the taste of the owners of the houses, some painting their walls with flowers, some with figures, some with mere spots or stars, others with elaborate arabesques. On each side of the roads are footways, ten feet wide, of broad smooth flags, pavements such as neither Calcutta nor Bombay can boast, while over these footpaths from every shop project awnings, all alike of red and white striped stuff. Add some fine trees in some of the streets, sweeps like the Oxford-circus, with fountains in the centre at the junctions of the broad streets; imagine the public buildings completely covered with queer projections and angles, fantastic pinnacles and cupolas, and overlaid with bizarre ornaments; and the reader can form some idea of the most singular and fantastic city in India.

"The Maharajah Sewaee Ram Singh devotes his whole time and his whole thoughts to the good of the people. He insists upon sanitary regulations, here carried out with a stringency such as prevails in few European cities. He has established a council of state, ministers, and a constitutional government; has given the town a municipality, and has founded a large and flourishing college. There is an art institute and museum, excellent schools, really splendid public gardens, and many other similar institutions, all kept up on a scale of efficiency which would do credit to any large English country town. All these things the Maharajah inspects and sees to personally, going about on foot among them from early morning till night. He cares nothing for that pomp and splendour which are the delight of most Indian princes. He has no soul for military display or that playing at soldiers which, keeping hundreds of thousands of men idle, is one curse of India. His army is surpassed in number by that of many chiefs of one fifth of the wealth or importance of Jeypore; but his people are governed wisely and justly, and possess an amount of happiness, of comfort, and of material prosperity such as are enjoyed by no other population under native rule—perhaps by none other in all India. The appearance of the population is indicative of their state of comfort and content."

The Prince arrived about five o'clock on the evening of the 4th. He was met at the station by the Maharajah, and drove in a carriage to the town, a distance by the route taken of nearly two miles. They mounted on elephants, the procession was formed, and they passed by torchlight through the town. The streets were crowded, but the line was kept by the Rajah's troops in their native costume, armed with matchlocks, shields, and all sorts

of strange and old-world weapons. The procession, with its elephants, camels with jingals, bullocks with guns, its led horses, its spearmen, bannermen, and Oriental bravery and pomp, was exactly similar to those of Gwalior and of Agra. We give an illustration of its one peculiar feature, the body of about a hundred swordsmen, who, dancing, brandishing their long swords, cutting and slashing, preceded the cortège to the wild music of tom-toms, of pipes, and of long serpent-shaped horns. This was the performance of the Nagas, inside the Sanganeer gate, by which the Prince entered Jeypore; it was meant to imitate the fighting when a town is entered and taken by a conqueror. The Nagas, supposed to be one of the aboriginal tribes, like the Bheels or the Ghoonds, are met with all over Rajpootana. They lately killed an officer of the Government, and troops had to be sent to chastise them. The men who met the Prince at Jeypore are a kind of armed followers of the Maharajah. They were not all dressed alike; many had a corset of tiger-skin, and a few had a curiously ornamented hood, projecting high up at the back of the head, with pieces also projecting over each shoulder. A bunch of dark feathers was stuck in the puggree or head-dress. The Maharajah of Jeypore sat in the howdah with the Prince; the moorchills were carried by officers on elephants at each side. Soldiers lined the street, and bands played; there were great crowds of people.

The rock-cut temples of Ellora, which are scarcely less remarkable than those of Elephanta, should have been visited by the Prince on his way back to Bombay. Ellora is about 180 miles from Bombay, in the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. A series of vast halls and galleries, decorated with a profusion of sculptures, have been here cut out of the black or grey basaltic rock of a mountain. This was done about nine hundred years ago, by order of the Rajah Elu, in honour of the Hindoo deities, but more especially of Siva or Mahadeo. The surface of the rock was coated with chunam, a fine hard plaster resembling porcelain, and was painted of diverse colours. Our illustration gives an exterior view of the Kailas at Ellora. This temple is an exception among the rock excavations of Western India. The others are all cave temples; but the Kailas is a mass of rock cut out of the hill-side, and then sculptured in the form of a built temple. The importance of the work may be judged of by its size. The hill has been cut into as far back as 400 ft.; the temple itself is 300 ft. long. The width of space between the scarps on each side is 185 ft.; the highest part of the temple is about 100 ft. high. The temple consists of a great hall, with a sanctum at the eastern end, for the symbol of Mahadeo. This is, of course, the principal part of the shrine. The hall is about 66 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, and 16 ft. or 17 ft. high. One might say that the roof is supported by four rows of pillars, but where roof and pillars are all one piece of rock, left by excavation, the propriety of the word "support" becomes doubtful. In front of the great hall is the house of Nandi, the Bull, which is the wahan, that is to say the steed, of Siva. It is always placed facing the symbol of the god. In front of this again, and over the entrance, is the Naubatkhana, or music-gallery, where in former times, when the place was frequented by votaries, the great drum would be beaten. The passage into the temple has turns, after entering, to the right and left. On each side formerly stood an elephant; the one on the north still remains, though mutilated. There are also two square columns, which probably were surmounted by the trisul or trident of Siva. The colonnades round the base of the scarps are covered with sculptures of the Hindoo mythology. Over the north colonnade is a very fine rock-cut temple, known as the Lanka Cave; over the south colonnade is another called the Pir Lanka, and a bridge once communicated with it from the great hall of the Kailas, but this has been broken down, and the cave cannot now be reached without a ladder. The illustration is taken from the southern side, and shows this broken bridge. Lanka is the old name of Ceylon, and the bridge represents what is now known as "Adam's Bridge," or the ridge of rocks extending from India to Ceylon, which, according to the Ramayuna, was made by Hanuman, the monkey god, for Rama's expedition in search of his wife Sita. The word "Kailas," which is the name of this wonderful monolithic temple, means the heaven of Siva or Mahadeo. It is almost impossible to convey any notion of the vast mass of work which must have been expended on this remarkable place, nor can we here attempt a description of the sculptures or details of ornament. The art shown in this temple, it must be confessed, is not of a very high style. It is not to be compared with other specimens to be found in India, but is rich, bold, and effective. The architecture belongs to the Southern Hindoo style. There are about thirty cave-temples at Ellora of various sizes and styles, some of them being Buddhist; one or two are Jain, which is the name of a very important sect still existing in India, who are supposed to have been a sort of compromise between Buddhism and Brahminism. At the present day these excavations are not used as temples. Visitors, both native and European, go to look at them as a sight; but, as they are out of the usual route of travellers, it takes some trouble to get to them, and they are not so well known as they should be. Thomas Daniell, R.A., and his son, who visited India at the end of last century or beginning of this, published very large coloured engravings of the Kailas; and Mr. James Fergusson has also published lithographs from his own sketches a good many years ago, not only of Ellora but also of Ajunta, with descriptions, to which any reader wishing for full details may be referred.

Yesterday week's *Gazette* gives a list of promotions made for services rendered during the recent operations against the Malays in Malacca.

The inquest at Poplar respecting the loss of the Strathclyde was concluded on Thursday week. The jury found a verdict which the Coroner said was in effect one of manslaughter against the captain of the Franconia, and they added an expression of opinion that the captain was greatly influenced by the injudicious advice of the pilot, James Porter, whose conduct they considered to deserve grave censure. They commended the behaviour of the Deal boatmen and the captain and crew of the Queen of Nations for their efforts to save life.

A public meeting was held on the 8th inst., in the Shire Hall, Hertford, for the purpose of inaugurating a "Seaside Convalescent Home" for the poor of Hertfordshire. The need of such an institution has been greatly felt for some time past, and active steps have been taken to supply the want. A home is now established at St. Leonards-on-Sea, in behalf of which liberal support has been already given, and further help is asked. The meeting was presided over by Earl Cowper, who was supported by Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., the Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P., Mr. F. Halsey, M.P., Mr. R. Hanbury, and other gentlemen of influence in the county. The institution has also the sympathy and support of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Verulam, Earl Brownlow, Lord Ebury, Lord Dacre, Lord Lawrence, Lord Malden, the Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. Robert Smith, and other gentlemen. Further help is earnestly sought, and will be gratefully received by the treasurer, Mr. R. Barclay, High Leigh, Hoddesdon; or by the secretary, the Rev. F. Burnside, Hertfordbury Rectory, Hertford.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MONOTREMES AND BIRDS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., in his eighth lecture on Vertebrated Animals, on Tuesday week, concluded his account of the mammals with remarks upon the monotremes, a class of singular animals restricted to Australia and Tasmania, and consisting of only two genera, named the echidna and the ornithorhynchus or duck-billed platypus. The echidna obtains its food in a very similar way to the anteaters, by a long extensible tongue: it is wholly without teeth, having horny papillæ on the palate, and bears on the back spines mixed with fur. The ornithorhynchus has two horny teeth in the jaw behind the bill. In beginning the description of the birds, as distinguished from mammals, the Professor pointed out that among other features of resemblance between the ornithorhynchus and the birds is the nature of the shoulder-girdle. The echidna-spines also are like the feathers of birds, as Professor Huxley has remarked of the similar covering of the porcupine. The birds were characterised by their feathery coating, the feathers being arranged in limited tracts, the study of which is termed pterygography. The way in which the feather is formed was described, and it was shown that the feather-vane is of the same nature as the quill. The oil-gland, by which birds are enabled to grease their feathers, was referred to, and the after-shaft was noticed. It was also shown that the skull of birds differs from that of mammals, in the lower jaw being jointed to the skull by a double joint and not by a single one. The mechanism by which the upper jaw must move when the lower one is opened was described, as well as the nature of the muscles of flight in association with the crested sternum or breast-bone. The lecture was elucidated by ingenious models and diagrams, as well as specimens.

## COMPOUNDS OF CARBON—THE ORGANIC WORLD.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., began his eighth and concluding lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, with experiments showing how carbon, when burnt in air or in oxygen, produces the well-known gas, carbonic acid (composed of one part of carbon and two of oxygen), being about one and a half times heavier than air, a non-supporter of combustion and respiration, and largely abounding in nature. Having obtained some from marble by the action of a strong acid, he showed how it could be poured from vessel to vessel like water, how it extinguished flame, and how it produced turbidity in lime-water by forming chalk, a carbonate of lime. He then explained the formation of carbonic oxide, consisting of equal parts of carbon and oxygen (the only other compound of the two gases). He showed how it burns with a pale blue flame, and stated that it is very poisonous, giving their deadly quality to the fumes of burning charcoal. He next showed how the hydrocarbon gas acetylene is formed, when a powerful spark passes between the carbon points of the electric lamp, and then commented on the forms and properties of the numerous compounds of hydrogen and carbon, gaseous, liquid, and solid, which formed the subject of Professor Odling's lecture on the 3rd inst., a notice of which was given in our Number for last week, page 259. After commenting on the combustible gas cyanogen, a compound of equal parts of carbon and nitrogen, and which is a characteristic component of Prussian blue and prussic acid, the Professor adverted to the compounds of carbon and sulphur, especially noticing the bisulphide of carbon, a very volatile, transparent, and highly combustible liquid, of very great refractive and dispersive power in regard to light, a property which is common to the other compounds of carbon. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to explanations and illustrations in relation to the fact that every plant and animal is a laboratory in which chemical transformations are effected far surpassing our utmost knowledge and power. From the carbonic acid and traces of ammonia in the atmosphere, together with water, the living plant builds up a multitude of compounds, such as woody fibre, starch, sugar, and gum, and also vegetable acids and alkalis, chlorophyll, and other colouring matters, together with aromatic ethers and essential oils. Besides these compounds there are proteids, containing a little sulphur, and of still more elaborate composition. When the plant becomes the food of animals, these substances undergo new transformations. In conclusion, it was explained how chemists had succeeded in building up some of these compounds from inorganic materials; and how, by starting from the bodies already existing in the organic world, they had been able so to add to or subtract from them, or so to modify the arrangement of the elements, that entirely new compounds were obtained, such as the brilliant aniline dyes, mauve and magenta, and the metallic ethylates.

## EXTINCT ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 10th inst., gave an account of the discoveries recently made of a vast number of fossil remains of animals which lived in North America during the tertiary period, especially in the eocene strata of Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, explored by the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, under Dr. F. V. Hayden. The remains selected for description consisted of members of most of the existing orders of mammalia, many being, however, very unlike any now living or found fossil elsewhere. There are others, he stated, which can be referred to none of the known orders, and appear to be connecting forms between groups now isolated; and there are many the relations of which are not yet determined, as the materials have accumulated so rapidly that the united labours of Professors Leidy, Cope, and Marsh have not been sufficient as yet to complete their examination and description. Among the most remarkable are the gigantic Uintatherium, somewhat intermediate between the elephant and the rhinoceros, but having three pairs of hornlike protuberances on the head, and huge descending canine tusks; also rhinoceros-like animals, with a pair of horns side by side on the nose, new forms of carnivora, lemurs, and other creatures, and also many new species of the camel and of the horse family—affording materials for constructing a tolerably complete history of their progressive modifications from the eocene to the present time. In concluding, the Professor stated that the explorations are still in progress, and that many more interesting discoveries may be expected from them. Numerous fine large diagrams represented the forms of some of the singular animals described in the discourse.

## THE HUMAN SENSES.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A., of University College, London, began a course of three lectures on the Human Senses on Saturday last. In relation to our claiming no more than five senses, he referred to the eye, ear, nose, and tongue as four well-marked organs, assigning the fifth sense to the skin; and he then proceeded to show that our endowment is considerably greater, since the perception of temperature by the skin is as different from touch as contact is from sound or colour; and there is, moreover, a whole host of internal sensations, distinguishable among themselves, as we refer them to different parts of our internal economy, although termed by physiologists common sensibility. These organic or systemic sensations, though counted a mere index to the good or bad

state of the bodily functions, possess great interest for the psychologist, since they remain always within our mental constitution, and are the least dubious examples of what sensation pure and simple is. The senses are popularly regarded either as mirrors reflecting objects with all their different qualities, as frames or moulds that take in whatever there is to fill them, or as channels, by which shadowy copies or images exactly representative of things enter into the storehouse of the mind, all of them implying the existence of a world of innumerable objects clothed with varied qualities, and of a mind able to represent the objects with their qualities exactly as they are, the medium being certain organs as material as the objects themselves. This view, it was said, does for ordinary life. We rejoice in the beauty of sensible things, holding the beauty to be in them and only the joy in us. We suffer, and the pain, too surely ours, is proof to us that Nature is stern as well as gracious. But this view cannot justify itself at the bar of scientific or philosophic reason. Colour-blindness and similar phenomena show that the sensible qualities of things do not impress themselves consistently on different minds, or even in the same person under different circumstances; and, so far from reflecting constant qualities of objects in a uniform manner, the senses are extremely uncertain in their testimony, and not seldom mendacious. It was shown that the physical theory of sensible qualities, which ascribes colour, heat, and sound to the varied motion of particles, must be supplemented by a physiological theory of the organs of sense. Certain parts of the nervous mass of the brain are thrown into a state of molecular agitation by an ingoing wave of molecular motion upon definite tracks, beginning with the bundles of white fibres termed nerves; the wave being set up at the outer ends of the nerve-fibres, through the medium of minute structures, partly nervous and partly not nervous, connected with them. These terminal structures are reached by the exciting stimulus through those external and visible openings, such as the skin, nostrils, and ear-passages. The external parts are the least important, those within the brain most so: thus the blind Milton speaks of "the inner eye that is the bliss of solitude." The Professor, after commenting on the excessively minute structure of the nerve-matter, white fibres, and brownish-grey cells or corpuscles, as mainly storehouses of pent-up energy, ready to be discharged as invisible molecular motion at a very slight solicitation, dilated upon the extreme importance of the external nerve-endings, because with their physical differences is connected the qualitative differences of sensation. Just as sounds are believed to be heard of a different quality, according as different parts of the minute elements in the internal ear are affected, so also touches and optic sensations vary according as differently organised parts of the skin or retina are stimulated. Different sensations may be produced by the same nerve from different stimuli and by different nerves from the same stimulus. Nothing is easier than to suppose that the number of our senses might be indefinitely increased; and the lower animals appear to be sensitive to stimulations eluding our duller apprehension.

Professor T. M'K. Hughes, of Cambridge, will give a discourse on Geological Measures of Time on Friday evening next, the 17th inst.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is less interesting than usual this month. This remark, however, is not applicable to the instalments of the two serial novels, both of which are full of incident. "Leam Dundas" has some really pretty scenes, although the original unpleasantness of the conception is not to be eliminated. "The Hand of Ethelberta" maintains its accustomed high level of almost painfully artificial cleverness. None of the other contributions count for much; the best being a careful memoir of the Italian painter, Niccolò Alunno, and a graphic sketch of "A Negro Methodist Conference."

*Macmillan* has an infallible source of attraction in "Madcap Violet." The heroine, however, seems parting with some of her distinctive features, and developing more resemblance to the ordinary class of Mr. Black's young ladies, who, without being precisely madcaps, commonly exhibit more than a madcap's facility for entangling themselves in seemingly inextricable scrapes. Mr. W. Bell Scott rather suffers from the ingenuity with which Mr. Rossetti has managed to combine a disquisition on his poetry with a general review of the tendencies of English poetry for the last half century. Both are ably done; but Mr. Scott's share of the essay seems rather sacrificed to the other. Colonel Chesney contributes a very interesting account of the Swiss Sonderbund War of 1847, a struggle especially interesting to the strategist. A paper on emigration to Virginia describes the State as abounding with the material but deficient in the social requisites for content. "Oil-Making in Tuscany" is a very agreeable sketch.

*Blackwood* will excite general attention by one brilliant article. "Some Gentlemen in the City" are introduced under such transparent disguises, and the exposure of certain of the proceedings in connection with which they have achieved notoriety is so caustic and unsparing, that the escape of the magazine from proceedings for libel can only be explained by the well-founded conviction on their part that least said is soonest mended. "Powers of the Air," an article with a bearing on spiritualism, also deserves to be read, although much of it is mere twaddle, and the writer appears to labour under a natural predisposition to the marvellous. There is nothing else of special note except the continuation of "The Dilemma."

The most remarkable contribution to *Fraser* also relates to spiritualism. "Johan and Eureka, a Canterbury Tale after the manner of Chaucer," is a most amusing "skit" upon the newest development of tangible "manifestations." The mixture of Chaucerian quaintness with the latest slang of the nineteenth century is excessively comic. "Armenian Folk Songs" and "A Tour in Lapland" are very good papers, the scope of which is sufficiently explained by the titles. "Maxims and Reflections, from the German of Goethe," embody a large number of his weightiest thoughts, almost any of which would yield material for a day's reflection. A biographical sketch of Francis Deak gives a clear account of a patriot whose glory it is to have carried every point by legal and constitutional means, and by the lustre of his example to have effectually shamed and discountenanced professional agitators and self-seeking anarchists.

The most interesting paper in a valuable but somewhat dry number of the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Hartshorne's account of the Weddas, or wild people of Ceylon. Some of these are semi-civilised; but the remainder, known as "Jungle Weddas," are hunters destitute of houses, cultivation, or tribal organisation of any sort, and probably approach as nearly as any race in existence to the primitive condition of mankind. Their intellect is of the lowest; but their simplicity and immunity from crime almost realise poetic visions of the Golden Age. Their ethnological affinities present great difficulties. M. Taine's depreciatory estimate of the French Revolution receives a searching criticism from Mr. John Morley. We must entirely concur with Mr. Morley that M. Taine is more at home in letters than in politics, and that his appli-

cation of literary rules to the political domain has frequently misguided him. Mr. F. E. Abbott sounds a loud note of alarm as to "The Catholic Peril in America," which no doubt would be very serious if Catholic priests in the States were able to obtain the same absolute control over their flocks as in Ireland or Belgium. The circumstances of American life, however, seem to render this impossible; and we fancy that the chief danger—at least, for a long time to come—will be that which always exists when parties are so nearly balanced that the casting vote may rest in the hands of an unscrupulous and determined faction. Sir H. Havelock, in a spirited paper on "A National Training to Arms," renders ample justice to the efficacy of Lord Cardwell's reforms in raising the numerical strength of the British Army available for home service, but insists with equal force upon the inferior quality of the men, and proposes to resort to a ballot for the militia as the least oppressive method of introducing compulsory service.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Contemporary Review* is an extremely brilliant dissection of Mr. F. Harrison's recent exposition of "The Religion of Positivism" from the pen of the Rector of Lincoln College. Dr. Pattison has no difficulty in showing that so far as Mr. Harrison is positive he is not religious, and so far as he is religious he is not positive. The second part of Mr. Martineau's reply to Professor Tyndall is very abstruse; but, on the whole, confirms the impression that the controversy is mainly one of words. The first of a series of papers on Homer, a portion of Mr. Gladstone's forthcoming work on the poet, is devoted to the writer's favourite thesis of the analogy between Apollo and Athene, and their great moral superiority to the other deities of the Homeric Pantheon. Mr. Dacosta recommends the introduction of the Bengal permanent settlement throughout India as the best means of obtaining funds for irrigation and other necessary public works. Some of his statements respecting the unfair increase of taxation under some recent settlements, and the extent to which land has been thrown out of cultivation in consequence, deserve, if well founded, the most serious attention of the Government and the public.

The *Month* has an important paper on the German rule in Alsace-Lorraine, and the feeling with which it is regarded by the inhabitants. The writer's antagonism is, of course, especially excited by the restrictions imposed on the liberty of action of the Roman Church; and his account of the public feeling, though probably in the main correct, must be received with some reserve as the testimony of a hostile witness. A decided bias is also discernible in an otherwise excellent account of San Marino, the last vestige of the old distracted state of things in Italy. "The Religion of Rome at the Christian Era" is a very able article, in which the distinction between Roman and Hellenic religion is clearly presented, with a somewhat amusing hostility towards the latter.

The most generally attractive among the contributions to *Scribner's Monthly* is Bret Harte's novel, "Gabriel Conroy;" but there is abundance of other excellent matter, including a valuable paper on the Kindergarten system, a biography of Wilson the ornithologist, and a narrative of a pilgrimage to Charles Lamb's grave by an American enthusiast, who succeeded in gleaming several interesting particulars.

Apart from Mr. Francillon's excellent fiction, "A Dog and his Shadow," and Mr. Buchanan's eccentric but spirited romance, "The Shadow of the Sword," the interest of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is mainly concentrated in Mr. Hepworth Dixon's hostile notice of Mr. Brewer's recent introduction to the State Papers illustrating the divorce of Henry VIII., and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's obituary notice of John Forster. The petty feuds and bickerings of the literary group of which Dickens was the centre are rendered somewhat too obtrusive.

The *Langham Magazine* disappoints expectation. It was thought that a periodical under Mr. Voysey's direction might possibly be objectionable, but must certainly be vigorous. The first number, at least, is neither; the contents, if we except Mr. F. W. Newman's paradoxical but suggestive paper on the "Future of Asia," are throughout of a mild and amateurish character. The Rev. Brooke Lambert's essay on Trade Unions, and Mr. E. Clodd's on the Stone Age, may possibly do some good, and this is the most that can be said.

*Belgravia* teems with light, entertaining articles. *Tinsley* has a pretty story with the pretty title of "Why are You Wandering Here, I Pray?" and the *St. James's Magazine* claims attention with a hitherto unpublished sonnet on the Nile by Shelley, not, however, of extraordinary merit. The *Argonaut* is excellent as respects the spirit of its papers, but is, perhaps, as yet too amateur a character.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of London Society, Good Words, Good Things, New Monthly, Argosy, All the Year Round, Sunday Magazine, Monthly Packet, Union Magazine, Western, Golden Hours, Masonic Magazine, Leisure Hour, Victoria Magazine, St. Nicholas, Weekly Welcome, (New Series), Milliner and Dressmaker, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Day of Rest, Cassell's Family Magazine, Sunday at Home, Gardener's Magazine, and Hand and Heart.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued new regulations relative to musketry instruction. His Royal Highness points to the number of detached and employed men who have been exempted from musketry exercise, and has issued an imperative order that every soldier shall be trained annually.

The *Academy* says that the Camden Society has accepted the offer of Dr. Jessopp to edit "The Economy of the Fleet," from the MS. in the possession of the Duke of Westminster. It contains a curious account of the condition of the Fleet Prison in the reign of James I.

Messrs. J. G. Chambers and H. J. Chinnery, who undertook to receive subscriptions on behalf of Captain Webb, state that the list is now closed. The amount acknowledged by them in the columns of *Land and Water* amounted to £2424 4s. 11d. Of this sum £1872 has been invested on Webb's behalf, and brings him in an annual income of £89. The remainder, and other large sums collected in Shropshire and Liverpool, have been handed to Captain Webb, who has placed a large portion at the disposal of his father.

A violent storm visited this country on Sunday. There were heavy falls of snow, succeeded in most places by rain, accompanied by a severe gale. Great damage was done, the telegraph wires in particular having suffered much destruction. A man in Islington was killed by the fall of a wire. In the Channel the sea was tremendous. For hours neither the French nor the Belgian boats could cross. Portsmouth, Dover, and other places along the southern coast have suffered considerably, the storm being at its worst about the period of high tide. Her Majesty's ship *Opal* has put into Plymouth, having sustained damage in a fierce gale and tremendous sea, which she encountered after leaving Falmouth on Saturday. Intelligence has come to hand of several wrecks, with loss of life. At Ramsgate, Ryde, Dover, Poole, and Harwich, and elsewhere, the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution gallantly went out in the tempest, and a number of lives were saved. Severe floods occurred at Bath, and near Marlborough a shepherd died from exposure to the snowstorm.





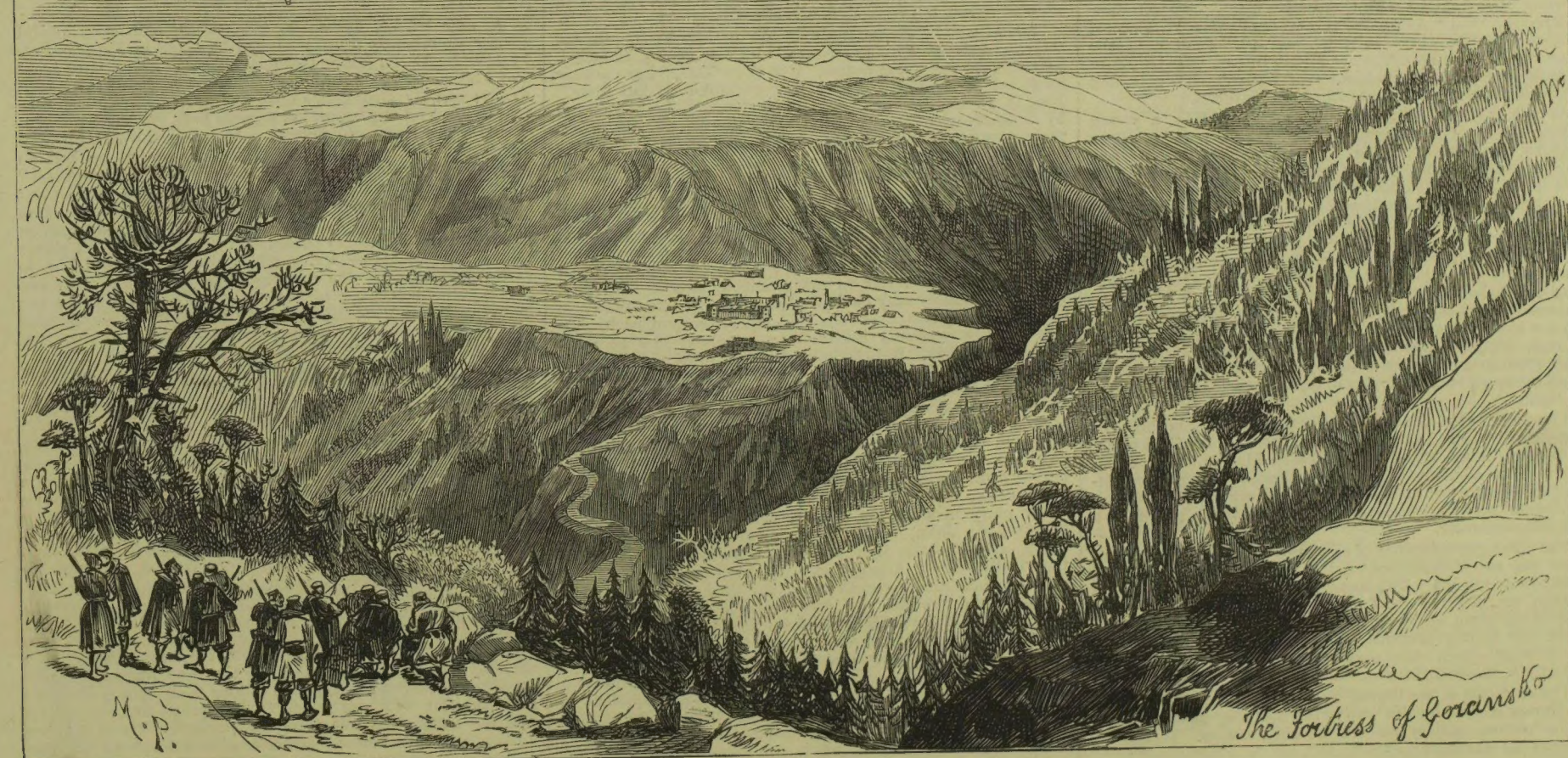
THE STATUE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT ON THE ALBERT MEMORIAL, HYDE PARK.





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAI: BEATING THE JUNGLE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.







## FINE ARTS.

The exhibition of the Society of Lady Artists, in the well-lighted galleries, 48, Great Marlborough-street, scarcely reaches the very modest standard of merit attained last year. The exhibitions of this society should, and we hope they do, bring into public notice some lady artists who, having adopted the difficult profession of art, deserve encouragement; but no friend to the cause of female independence, no one acquainted with woman's capabilities and status in art, can admit that this present gathering is fairly representative, or near being so. An exhibition with any distinction of sex seems, indeed, to be a mistake. The lady artists appear to think so themselves, for so soon evidently as they feel competent they invariably enter into arenas where no such distinction obtains. From various causes which we need not inquire into, but for some of which possibly the management of this society is responsible (judging from the little regard to relative merit apparent in the hanging), the lady artists who have made any mark are either absent altogether from these walls, or send wholly insignificant productions merely—as we must infer—by way of courteous recognition. Miss Thompson (of "Roll Call" celebrity), for instance, has but two very small Florentine scraps; and Mrs. Benham Hay two Italian studies of similar unimportance. Mrs. Louise Jopling has given more efficient support with her picture of the pale, emaciated boy, Louis XVII. in prison, and other works. Some names known in the art-world, such as Gastineau, Hine, Naftel, Bridell, Montalba, and Bischoff, are recalled to the advantage of the exhibition, though indirectly, in the productions of lady and younger lady members of the families bearing those names. In figure-subjects we may also commend to the visitor the contributions of Mrs. Kirchner (a large study of oxen, in oil), Mesdames Backhouse, Crawford, Nicholl, Champion, Grierson, and E. Conolly, and of the Misses (presumably) J. C. Smith, G. Swift, E. Partridge, M. Brooks, and the late A. A. Maguire. In landscape the palm must be awarded to contributors bearing the foreign names of Helene von Linger (two views on the Lake of Thun remarkably effective in colour and free in handling), Madame Bodichon (a large and vigorous drawing of "Sunset after a Storm"), and Fanny Assenbaum. A view of the "Castle Rock, Hastings," by Kate Malleson Goodwin, is treated with an artistic suggestiveness which decidedly entitled it to a better place. There are also landscapes of merit and promise by S. S. Warren, Miss Kempson, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. Marrable, A. Dundas, E. Turck, Mary Forster, Marian Edwards, Caroline Turle, C. F. Williams, and H. M. Stigand; flower pieces by E. Austin and Madame Hegg; and a graceful, well-drawn design for a fan, by Grace Cruikshanks.

A few years back a small body of German artists, literary and scientific men resident in London, formed themselves into a society, taking the title of "Verein für Kunst und Wissenschaft," or "German Athenæum," and held frequent art soirées and concerts with much good fellowship in rooms in Hanway-passage. Shortly after its formation, during the Franco-German War, the society organised a charitable exhibition at the gallery of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, and from the proceeds sent a very handsome amount to the Crown Princess of Prussia, to be distributed for the relief of the widows and orphans of German soldiers killed in the war. Since this patriotic effort the society has rapidly thrived, and about three years back installed itself in a handsome house, 51, Mortimer-street, with a gallery at the rear, where exhibitions of painting and sculpture have been regularly held once a month down to the present time. These exhibitions culminated, as we are probably justified in saying, in a most interesting display during last week of the collective works of the eminent water-colour painter, Mr. Carl Haag, one of the original members. We regret that the rules of the society did not admit of a more lengthened exhibition of this remarkable gathering. Opportunities for inspecting the life-work of a single artist, such as have been presented of late, are highly instructive to the student and amateur. The collection in Mortimer-street numbered eighty-eight frames, some of them comprising several sketches and studies. They ranged in date from 1844 down to the current year, and they illustrated the artist's studies and career in his native Bavaria, in the Tyrol, Germany, Italy, England, Greece, and the East. Many of the drawings were lent by some of the greatest collectors in the land; most of them have formed leading attractions at the Old Water-Colour Society's exhibitions during a long course of years, and not a few of them have been engraved in our pages. The principal works are too well known to require description, and criticism would be ill-timed now that the exhibition has closed; but the visitor could not fail to have been highly gratified on renewing acquaintance with the magnificent "General View of Palmyra," the "Acropolis of Athens," the "Ruins of Baalbeck," "Happiness in the Desert," "Danger in the Desert," "The Swooping Terror of the Desert," the scenes in the Holy Land, the figure-studies of Eastern character, and many other subjects of great picturesque interest.

At the little "Burlington Gallery," Piccadilly, a young German artist of distinguished ability and promise, Herr Christian Wilberg, of Berlin, is introduced to the London public through the medium of over seventy studies and pictures in oil and water colours, representing scenes in Italy—a large proportion being interior and exterior views of celebrated architectural monuments. The principal work is an elaborate oil picture of Venice, the property of the Queen. Herr Wilberg is a competent draughtsman and skilful executant, but he shines chiefly as a colourist, his range of power in this direction being very extensive and varied; whatever the key of colour, whatever the effect, he is equally at home, whether dealing with the most gorgeous hues of gilded interior decoration and the rich, sombre lustre of variegated marbles, or with the sunny splendour of Italian landscape, and the pearly greys of far-off distance, seen through a diaphanous veil of atmosphere and light.

The Burlington Fine-Art Club, Savile-row, has brought together a large, though not complete, collection of the works of William Blake. The display will afford intense interest and delight to the admirers of the mystical poet-painter, who, notwithstanding his technical defects and shortcomings, and his half-crazed eccentricities, was unquestionably a genius of a high and rare order.

The catalogue raisonnée of all the works of Raphael, begun under the superintendence of the late Prince Consort, will shortly be published. This important compilation was delayed through the death of the Prince and of Mr. Woodward, the Queen's librarian at Windsor, who assisted Dr. Ruland—to whom was mainly confided its preparation. The catalogue has at length been completed by Dr. Ruland, with the assistance of Mr. Richard Holmes, the present librarian at Windsor.

The directors of the Crystal Palace again offer gold, silver, and bronze medals for the best works that may be contributed to the picture gallery for the ensuing season. Works are received till March 31.

The monument to John and Charles Wesley, by Mr. Acton-Adams, has been placed in Westminster Abbey, near that of Isaac Watts.

The late Mr. Foley's statue of Lord Rosse has been cast in bronze and erected in Parson's town, King's County.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre, of King-street, St. James's-square, have published two excellent line engravings of the poets Dante and Tasso, from pictures by the well-known modern Italian artist Rafael Gianetti. The engravings are from the burin of Auguste Blanchard, and are fine specimens of his ability.

A very fine casting in bronze of the large group of a "Deer-Stalker in Pursuit of his Game," by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., has been executed in the foundry of Messrs. Young and Co., at Pimlico. It is a spirited and characteristic work of art. The casting which Messrs. Young have produced does much credit to their well-known establishment; and the sculptor may be congratulated on having his work so admirably reproduced in metal.

The annual dinner in aid of the Artists' Benevolent Institution will be held on May 13, and will be presided over by the Archbishop of York.

A monument to the German artist Rietschl, by Professor Jean Schilling, has been inaugurated at Dresden.

## NEW BOOKS.

The American War of Independence and the annexation of Corsica to France, notwithstanding the patriotic exertions of Paoli, are the points of greatest historical and political importance in the second volume of *The Life of William, Earl of Shelburne, afterwards first Marquess of Lansdowne*, by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice (Macmillan and Co.). The period of time embraced is the ten years that elapsed between 1766 and 1776—between Shelburne's acceptance of that arduous office which gave him "the management of home and Irish affairs and of the correspondence with the States of Western Europe, India, and the Colonies," and the famous Declaration of Independence. The career of Shelburne at this epoch is extremely curious as an example of official conduct different from any that would be expected or considered possible in our own day, though it is now quite useless to inquire or wonder whether, if Shelburne had been able to carry out his own policy instead of being forced into uncongenial co-operation, there would have been, as some people maintain, no American War, no Declaration of Independence, no United States, no forthcoming centenary celebration at Philadelphia. Equally bootless were it to argue the question whether, under circumstances other than those that actually arose, there would have been no "Corsican usurper," no French Empire, no Prince Imperial, no M. de Cassagnac. Nevertheless, such historical causes and consequences are of the deepest interest to all who study events and characters with a view of letting the past act as sign-post of the future, for the guidance of proceedings in the present. For the general reader, by whom history and politics may be regarded rather as lessons for students and statesmen than as attractive subjects of ordinary contemplation, the volume contains a few pages which are pretty sure to be perused with avidity and perhaps to solid profit as well as with considerable amusement. The pages are not so many as fifty in number, but they set forth the opinions of "Lord Shelburne on men and things." The first impression created is one of astonishment that a man so busily and fiercely engaged in the affairs and contests of public life should have been able as well as willing to enter so minutely into the details of private economy. Some of his recommendations are:—Put yourself in the power of no man; be bound for no man; see with your own eyes, which is very difficult, "as it is the interest of everybody about you to prevent it;" act upon the system of half-yearly receipts and weekly expenditure, for "the whole of economy in fact turns but upon two points," which are those mentioned; when you are about to let a farm or perform any similar work, take the opinion of at least two different men of business, one upon the spot and one from a distance, for "honesty and dishonesty have so many shades, that there are very few men who do not find out some selves for their conscience, especially in their own trade; but by employing two people always you are sure to do away with a great many shades." Of course, the advice applies chiefly to persons of wealth and station. Lord Shelburne emphatically condemns one of our most cherished institutions—"It would have been happy," he says, "if the right of primogeniture was destroyed altogether, or never had existed. Of all the institutions which ever were invented it is the most calculated to destroy all domestic and public comfort, as well as all public and private virtue." Of Shelburne's special characteristics as a speaker, and in other respects, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice collects some different estimates from which a reader can form an independent judgment.

A very true remark is made in the preface to *Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel*, by Mrs. John Herschel. "Great men and great causes," it is there said, "have always some helper of whom the outside world knows but little." This is a veracious statement, which should be borne in mind by those superior persons who, never having been thrown upon their own unassisted resources, are wont to sneer at the man who "began to build and was not able to finish." It is all very well to teach "self-help," but it is a dangerous, quite as much as it is a noble, doctrine; it is quite as likely to lead to ruin as to success. Of course you may "help yourself" in a way that will bring you within the clutches of the law; but you may help yourself by more legitimate processes and yet find, Mr. Smiles to the contrary notwithstanding, that you would have done better to get somebody else to help you. Indeed, if memory may be depended upon, even the instances of self-help whose lives are held up as ensamples by Mr. Smiles were generally indebted to somebody else at some momentous crisis. But the help of others, or of another, does not exclude self-help, which, though it may need support, must never be relinquished. Nor need the extraneous help come in the form of patronage: on the contrary, it may come in as humble a guise as that of the ladder by which he who is benefited mounts to fame. And in some such sense, in its most gracious acceptance, was Caroline Herschel, as will appear from her memoir and correspondence, an assistance to her brother; and without her there might never have been so much glory in store for her brother, Sir William, and her nephew, Sir John, bright stars in the astronomical firmament. Great lustre they and she reflected upon Hanover, the birthplace of herself and her famous brother, and there, in her ninety-eighth year, she died and was buried. A wonderful woman she was, both in old age and in youth, but not particularly lovable, young or old; interesting, of course, and to a vast extent, both as her brother's helper and as an independent discoverer of comets; but, unless her character have been wrongly read, altogether narrow in mind and sentiment, and, at the last, impatient of the progress made by science, so soon as it began to expand beyond her own and her idolised brother's range: which may be natural and pardonable, but is not noble or worthy of one who loves science for itself. The father of the family will appear to some readers, of the more thoughtful kind, the most estimable and the most striking character; a perfect genius and, so far as circumstances permitted, a paternal model,

fighting manfully and genially against all kinds of domestic and pecuniary difficulties, comprehending, sympathising with, and encouraging, as well as personally joining in, every essay made by his high-soaring son, and ultimately dying in harness. And homely bodies will feel their hearts warm towards the poor mother, with her anxious solicitude for her far too numerous and far too clever children, careful and troubled as she is, poor soul, about a great deal more than the one thing needful. Altogether the book is one that it is good and instructive to read and ponder upon. It has three portraits; one of Caroline Herschel, at ninety-two years of age; one of Sir William Herschel, with a face to be looked at again and again; and one of the celebrated "forty-foot telescope," through which George III. showed the Archbishop of Canterbury "the way to Heaven."

If example be better than precept, as we have from time immemorial been informed, then the poor, the ill-to-do, and the ignorant may be expected to make great strides towards reformation of their morals, manners, conduct, and language when they begin to see something more of perfection attained by their worshipful governors, guardians, overseers, lecturers, legislators, and chastisers—the rich, the well-to-do, and the educated; in the meanwhile, benevolent persons who have means, influence, and leisure, and who are in the habit of expending the first, if they do not hoard, upon luxurious fancies, the second upon social contests, and the third upon the intellectual exercise of rhymed acrostics and the like, may, perhaps, be prompted to a better employment of all three by the attentive perusal of a little book entitled *Our Laws and Our Poor*, by Francis Peck (John B. Day). The author's sphere of action, and his energetic action in that sphere, give him a right to speak, and should enable him to speak with knowledge and authority; nevertheless, it is not necessary that one should come to his conclusions and altogether adopt his views in order to have a desire of co-operation in certain good works excited by the pictures drawn in his little book. Those pictures are enough to move the heart of stone, thrill the nerves of steel, arrest the giddiest fancy, daze the coolest judgment, bewilder the most ingenious reader of riddles; and yet the author is no writer of sensational fiction, but speaks forth the words of soberness and truth. Earnest he is, however—terribly earnest; and it were well if he could communicate a portion of his earnestness to society in general. Even he, however, whether he be discoursing of "the influence of the law," and showing that, whether or not good laws fail to influence for good, it is most indisputable that "unjust and inadequate laws exert a powerful influence for evil," or of "the orphan's wrong" and advocating the system of "boarding out," or of "just principles of punishment," seems to take the pounds-shillings-and-pence view of the question. This view, though it is, no doubt, of prime importance and, in practice, dominates every other, is apt to blind the eyes, not of our author, for he sees far more deeply, but of superficial observers, to any but a pecuniary standard. It may induce the frame of mind betrayed by the celebrated showman in his discriminating address: "Come up, you pretty little dears, what pays your money; get down, you dirty little rascals, what hasn't got any." It is all very well to tell an anecdote about a criminal, who, hearing on his discharge that he had, during his incarceration, been made to earn by enforced labour enough not only to support himself but to contribute towards the governor's salary, exclaimed, "Then you shall never see me here again." It would be unsafe to make a summer out of one such swallow, and it would be unworthy, as well as dangerous, to found hopes of general reformation upon such special motives. It would be unjust to the author to let it be inferred that he himself trusts implicitly to anything of the kind; what he really thinks about the three difficult questions he discusses must be gathered from his own pages, for there is here no space to dilate upon themes which positively bristle with points of almost endless contention and speculation. One thing only may be confidently asserted: the poor, being of like passions with the rest of humanity, will never, but by a miracle of education, be made to understand that they were born into this world to set an example of sobriety, temperance, chastity, self-denial, and all the virtues to the rich, whom they will suspect of desiring rather to save themselves trouble, expense, and annoyance than to promote the poor man's happiness by making him a model of moral goodness. Eradicate that feeling, which has ere now led to grapeshot and the most disastrous consequences, and a gigantic stride will have been made, by the exorcism of an evil spirit, towards the amelioration of the "residuum" without poor laws or penal laws. In any other case, it is to be feared, there will be a mere choice of patchwork.

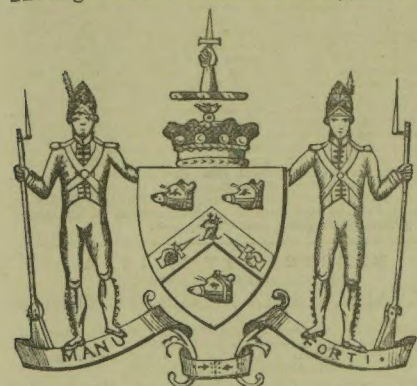
A very bright, agreeable, interesting, and even useful volume, abundantly illustrated, will be found in *Tyrol and the Tyrolese*, by W. A. Baillie Grohman (Longmans). "Das Land und Volk gefiel mir wohl," the reader will probably think with Arndt; and Mr. Grohman's book will certainly not fail to confirm the feeling of pleasure, as regards both the written narrative and the lively, characteristic engravings, with which the pages are adorned. The author is "by parentage half an Austrian, and as well acquainted with the German language" as with his English mother tongue, an advantage which must frequently have stood him in good stead and procured him much amusement, but never more or in more piquant fashion than when his Germanity caused him to be engaged as a porter by a party of English, whilst his Anglicanism enabled him to perfectly understand the remarks made upon himself by two young ladies belonging to the party. Whether you are not bound under such circumstances to let your double-tongued proficiency be known, before there has been any chance of letting an irrevocable word past the boundary of the lips, is a question which may be left to the Sir Charles Grandisons, and Lord Chesterfields, and other superior persons who put the strictest politeness before the most innocent jest. At any rate, if our author had let his Grandisonian sentiments interfere with his love of fun he would most likely have lost a charming tour "into the heart of the Dolomites, followed, five or six months later, by several merry dinners in a certain house not a hundred miles from Hyde Park-corner." For all the romantic and poetic attributes of Tyrol and the Tyrolese, they have, or lately had, certain habits and customs which, in a less picturesque country, would be regarded, especially by police-magistrates, as highly objectionable and brutal. They do, or lately did, get drunk, use bad language, fight, bite, and, horrible to relate, gouge. Country squires and country magistrates, paid or unpaid, will consider the practice of freely poaching ill atoned for by their feats of mountaineering, their vocal powers, and their many excellent qualities, added to a striking costume. But poach they do: and among the most exciting stories contained in the volume is one which describes an encounter with poachers. Of smugglers and smuggling, too, the author has something to recount. He is himself a keen and adventurous sportsman; and what he narrates derives vivacity from his personal spirit and appreciation. The book can be cordially recommended, and that not only to sportsmen, but to readers of both sexes; for weddings and dances and other matters, interesting to those to whom the chamois is but a term of natural history, are not neglected.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD REAY.

The Right Hon. Sir Aeneas Mackay, Lord Reay of Reay, in the county of Caithness, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Mackay d'Opheimert, Minister of State, Vice-President of the Privy Council, and Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion in the kingdom of the Netherlands, died at The Hague on the 6th inst. His Lordship was born Jan. 13, 1806, and matriculated at the University of Utrecht. He served in early life as a militia officer, and was subsequently a Lord in Waiting to three successive Sovereigns of Holland. He sat in the House of Representatives 1850-2, and held various high offices of the State. Lord Reay was the elder son of Baron Aeneas Mackay d'Opheimert, and succeeded to the Scotch peerage at his cousin's death in 1875. He married, Oct. 27, 1837, Mary Catherine Anne Jacoba Fagel, and leaves two sons, the eldest of whom, Donald James, Master of Reay, now eleventh Lord Reay, was born Dec. 22, 1839.



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, dated Jan. 24, 1874, and May 31 and Dec. 23, 1875, of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, late of Chevening Place, Kent, who died on Dec. 24 last, at Bourne-mouth, was proved on the 4th inst. by his eldest son, Arthur Philip, now Earl Stanhope, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator, among other directions as to his funeral, desires to be buried with as little expense as possible, plainly, without hearse, mourning-coach, or scarves, and to be borne to the grave by his own labourers. In giving certain diamonds to his daughter-in-law, Evelyn (the present Countess Stanhope) for her life he states that he does so in accordance with the wish of his late wife, as expressed in a memorandum wherein she sets forth that they were part value of the deceased peer's published works, and as such she was very proud of them. After the death of the Countess these diamonds are made heirlooms, to pass with the title. The testator gives a rent-charge of £20 per annum to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, to be assigned as a prize in each year to the undergraduate who shall be considered to have most distinguished himself in an essay on a subject, to be yearly named, in modern history; to his steward, Thomas Harvey White, he leaves £400; to Geo. Scharf, the secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, of which he was chairman, £100; to James Claud Webster, secretary of the Athenæum Club, Christopher Knight Watson, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and Octavius Blewitt, secretary of the Royal Literary Fund (of both of which latter societies the deceased was president), £50 each, all free of legacy duty; subject to legacies to his younger sons, he gives the residue of his personalty, including his leasehold house in Grosvenor-place, to his said eldest son absolutely. All the real estate which he has power to dispose of by will he devises to the same uses as his settled estates.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 13, 1872, and June 29, 1874, of the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotherton-Estcourt, P.C., who was Secretary for the Home Department from February to June, 1859, late of Estcourt, Gloucestershire, who died on Jan. 6 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by the Rev. William John Bucknall Estcourt, the brother of the deceased, and George Thomas John Bucknall Estcourt, deceased's nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after giving several annuities and complementary legacies, leaves the residue of his personalty to his said nephew; he devises certain estates in Wilts and Gloucestershire to his brother Edmund Hiley Bucknall Estcourt for life, with remainder to his eldest son, the said George Thomas John Bucknall Estcourt, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in tail male; his real estate in the county of York he charges with the payment of £2000 per annum to his last-named brother, and subject thereto he settles same on his said brother's second son; the rest of his real estate, including the property he derived from his father, he charges with the payment of £800 per annum to his brother Edmund, and then settles same on his said nephew George.

The will, dated March 14, 1870, of the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Exmouth, late of Canonteign, Devon, and of No. 1, Prince of Wales's-terrace, Kensington, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by Edward Ferdinand Pellew and Thomas Veale Lane, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves the portrait of the first Viscount Exmouth by Beechy to the Albert Museum at Exeter; the Mediterranean, Marseilles, and Algiers plate, and various swords, stars, and medals presented to his ancestors, with the furniture and effects at Canonteign, to his successor in the title; to his stepdaughter, Blanche Dobrowolska, £100 free of duty; and the residue of his personalty to Mr. E. F. Pellew. All his real estate is to go to his successor in the title, charged with annuities of £250 per annum for life to his said stepdaughter, the said E. F. Pellew, and his sister the Hon. Juliana Sarah Lane each, and annuities to his bailiff and gamekeeper.

By the bursting of a boiler on board one of the Khedive's steamers at Suez, twenty-four persons have been killed.

On and after April 15 all merchandise imported into Portugal from England must be accompanied by a certificate giving its place of origin, in order that such goods may enjoy the full advantage of the law of Jan. 26 last, by which England comes under "the most favoured nation clause."

A deputation, representing a large number of provincial newspaper proprietors, waited upon the Postmaster-General yesterday week with respect to the proposed increase in the press tariff for telegraphic messages. Several gentlemen having spoken in opposition to any advance being made, Lord John Manners assured the deputation that their representations on the subject would receive every consideration.

Last Saturday the teachers in the elementary schools in the Lambeth district presented to the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, M.A. who for the last eleven years has officiated as her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the district, but has now been appointed Inspector of Training Colleges, a service of plate, to mark their appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has discharged his duties.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

PROBLEM No. 1672.—Several correspondents have suggested 1. P takes B as the key move of this position. To this, we believe, Black may safely reply with 1. Kt to Q B 3rd.

W.L.—The problem shall be examined; but the two checks, to commence with, are, we are afraid, sufficient to disqualify it.

THREE CHAPTERS.—Thanks for the solutions.

H. BREWER.—We applaud the good advice of your friends. The games sent are very pretty and shall have early insertion.

C. TRACEY.—Accept our best thanks for the favour.

J. HALFORD.—Such contributions are always most welcome.

F. C. FOWLE.—We will examine the problem in its corrected form.

G. WRIGHT.—We are greatly obliged by the specimens of Liverpool chess.

ISABEL CORY.—Will you kindly show us the process? We cannot see it.

J. DE VAREY.—The problem is quite correct, if you will only read in the solution 3. Q mates, instead of 3. B mates.

E. P. O'BRIEN.—If Black play 1. P to Q 5th, White rejoins with 2. Q to Q B 6th (ch), and makes next move. At least we can see no defence.

F. S. WALKER.—Our best thanks are due for the information.

G. L. DE BOER.—The problem is still in the examiners' hands. We cannot possibly reply to correspondents through the post.

J. G. FINCH.—The amended problem shall have another scrutiny.

R. MASSEY.—If you were acquainted with the real facts of the case you would not be surprised.

PROBLEM No. 1670.—Additional correct solutions received from Liceo de Malaga, J. Bailey, and 17, Lawford-road.

PROBLEM No. 1671.—Additional correct solutions received from 17, Lawford-road, R. E. Davies, Florence Davies, D. Wiedenhausen, G. H. V. R. O. Williams, J. C. B. N. Y. B., J. M. S. D. J. G. Finch, E. Brutton, A. C. Holmes, E. H. V. D. Abb-shill, Kingston Mark, Vig, Scipio, R. W. S. Leo Huebl. These by G. H. V. F. P. and W. F. B. T. are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1672.—Correct solutions received from Latta, W. F. Payne, W. E. Fawn, H. Rees, Woolwich Chess Club. Those by W. M. Curtis, W. Y. G. D. M. H. Moorhouse, G. H. V. S. M. Pandit, Inquirer, Mon Son, and R. W. S. are wrong.

\* Any amateur wishing for a game by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing "Spelling Bee," Post-office, Edenderry, King's County, Ireland.

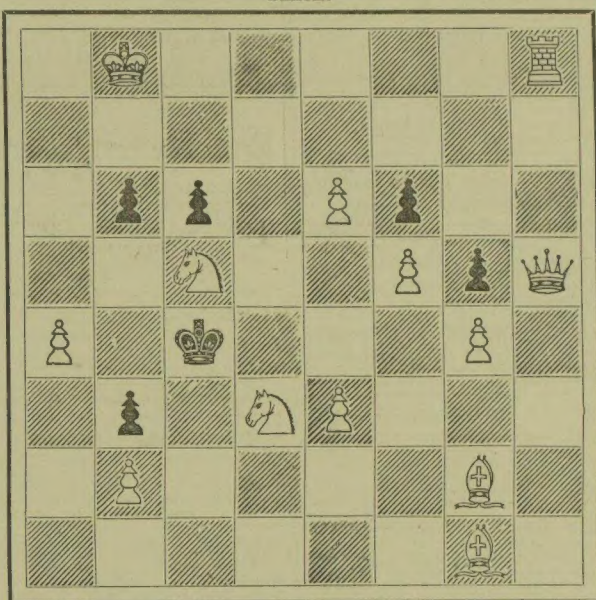
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1672.

At the request of several correspondents, we hold over the solution of this problem until next week.

PROBLEM No. 1674.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT OXFORD.

The following Game was played between Mr. J. HALFORD and the Rev. C. E. RANKEN in the recent friendly encounter between the Oxford University Chess Club and the Birmingham Club.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game).

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Q Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd  
4. B to Q R 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 4th

A questionable defence, which compromises Black's game from the outset. The only move by which the second player can obtain an even position—if, indeed, this is feasible—is 5. P to Q 3rd.

6. B to Q Kt 3rd B to Q B 4th  
7. B to K Kt 5th P to Q 3rd  
8. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q R 4th

Premature. He ought to have played 8. B to K 3rd and prevented, at all hazards, the advance of the adverse Queen's Knight into his game.

9. Kt to Q 5th Kt takes B  
10. R P takes Kt P to Q B 3rd  
11. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt  
12. B to K R 4th

Stronger, we think, than 12. B to R 6th.  
12. R to K Kt sq Q to Q Kt 3rd  
13. R to K Kt sq Q to Q Kt 3rd

This is altogether unlike Mr. Ranken when in his best form. It was, doubtless, played with the intention of preventing, and, after a few moves, Black abandoned the game.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A match was recently contested between eight players of the Knight Class of this Club and a similar number of members of the Alexandra Chess Club, Poplar. Altogether, twelve games were played, the City Club being victorious by nine to three. There was a very large muster of members on the occasion; in fact, since the club moved into its present quarters, the general attendance has been extremely good; and in proof of the healthy condition of the society, the books show a steady increase of new members. The annual dinner took place on Tuesday last, having been postponed from the 1st inst.

BERMONDSEY V. ALEXANDRA CHESS CLUB.—A match took place between these two clubs on Tuesday, the 7th inst., the result being in favour of Bermondsey by four games to two, three being drawn. Appended is the full score:—

BERMONDSEY.	Won	Lost	Dr.	ALEXANDRA.	Won	Lost	Dr.
Mr. Beardsell ...	0	0	1	Mr. Taylor ...	0	0	1
Mr. Dredge ...	1	0	0	Mr. Detmold ...	0	0	1
Mr. A. Holeman ...	0	0	1	Mr. E. Sharpe ...	0	0	1
Mr. Cooper ...	0	0	1	Mr. A. Sharpe ...	0	0	1
Mr. Huttly ...	0	0	1	Mr. F. Sharpe ...	1	0	0
Mr. Witham ...	1	0	0	Mr. Pannell ...	0	0	1
Mr. J. Holeman ...	1	0	0	Mr. Davis ...	0	0	1
Mr. Giequel ...	0	0	1	Mr. Robey ...	0	0	1
Mr. Barker ...	1	0	0	Mr. Thredder ...	0	0	1
Total ...	4	2	3	Total ...	2	4	3

The authorities at Gibraltar have set at liberty the crew of the British ship Amalia, which was captured by a Spanish guarda costa and retaken. The British crew is declared to be blameless.

An archaeological exhibition on a very extensive scale is being organised at Amsterdam to celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the capital. The exhibition will open about the middle of next month.

An official announcement has been made to the effect that the German squadron stationed on the eastern coast of Asia will be reinforced in order to suppress piracy in Chinese waters, and that it will operate in concert with the men-of-war of England, China, and other nations.

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Austrian Government has enforced its resolution to put a stop to this conflict by arresting one of the insurgent leaders, Ljubibratic, in its own territory of Dalmatia, with the members of his staff. This was done near the frontier at Imoschi, on Thursday week. The military governor of Dalmatia, Baron von Rodich, is now about to confer with the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, Mukhtar Pasha, upon the measures to be taken for restoring peace and order through the disturbed provinces.

On the other hand, it appears that the remaining bands of insurgents have renewed active hostilities. It was on Monday week that those under Peko and Socica attacked the Turks at Muratovitza while returning from Goransko. The Turks were routed and pursued to Lipnik, losing above 800 men, horses, ammunition, 675 rifles, and four rifled cannon. It is said that the Turks were above 3000, and the insurgents only 1500. This is the account given by Peko Paulovitch, the commander of the insurgents, who adds that the Turkish force was entirely dispersed, and that only 700 Turks returned to Gatschko. A very different version of the affair is presented in the Turkish official despatch from Mostar, to the effect that "Selim Pasha, having marched from Gatschko to Piva with 2500 men and provisions to re-victual that place, encountered on his return some bands of insurgents, who sought to bar his passage. A struggle ensued, in which the Turkish losses are estimated at sixty killed and fifty-four wounded. It has been ascertained that the losses on the side of the insurgents were much more considerable."

The Illustrations we have engraved, from sketches made by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, during his visit to Herzegovina at the end of last year, represent the fortress of Goransko, the village of Piva, and the battle-field of Muratovitza.

In the interview which Baron Rodich had, a fortnight ago, at Ragusa, with the principal insurgent leaders, the latter maintained their rejection of the reforms offered by the Porte. They declared, however, they would submit if Turkey withdrew forty battalions from Herzegovina and allowed the insurgents, while retaining their arms, to treat with the Beys. If this were refused, they proposed that Austria or another Power should effect an armed intervention in Herzegovina. Baron Rodich replied that it was impossible to grant these demands, and that Austria would maintain complete neutrality and strictly guard the frontier. The Austrian Government, at the end of March, would also cease to afford relief to the Herzegovina refugees.

After the proclamation of the Reform Firman in North Bosnia the Turks in some villages rose against the Christians, whose equal rights they will not recognise. They killed several men and drove away the remainder. Many fugitives were drowned in the Unna.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Suites de Pièces," by Walter Macfarren (Ashdown and Parry). The form of the pianoforte sonata has been so thoroughly wrought out by the great masters that recent composers have fallen back on that which preceded it, the "suite"—a series of pieces in which the strict and florid styles are alternated; among other features having been, generally, some movements in the old dance forms, the quaint grace of which retain their charm notwithstanding the lapse of time. Mr. Macfarren's new work is a very clever and well-written specimen of this kind of production, and is well sustained in interest and variety throughout. It opens with a prelude, in which arpeggio chords and sequences are used with good effect, the remainder of the "suite" consisting of a sarabande, a gavotte (with musette), a courante, and a gigue, in each of which the characteristic rhythms of these forms are well preserved. The work will be found both agreeable and improving in practice.

Herr Carl Reinecke's numerous compositions include not only many works in the elaborate forms of classical composition, but also some especially calculated to interest—and at the same time improve—juvenile students of the pianoforte. Some of these have previously been noticed by us. Another production of the kind is his "music to Hoffmann's fairy tale, Nussknacker und Mausekönig" ("Nutcrackers and the Mouse King"). This has been recently published by Messrs. Augener and Co., both for pianoforte solo and for two performers, the latter arrangement being, of course, the more effective, as affording a more comprehensive scope. The music is full of character, as illustrating various quoted passages of the legend; and plentiful indications of the leading fingering add to its value for teaching purposes.

Another work peculiarly suited to young pianists is the set of "Grandmother's Songs" by Robert Volkmann. This consists of a series of twelve short pieces (with a coda) for piano solo; very simple and easy of execution, yet containing much character and grace. Most of the passages are fingered, so that the merest tyro can scarcely go wrong. The "Musical Picture-Book"—also by Herr Volkmann—is a series of six pianoforte duets, each with a characteristic purpose, and all, like the pieces previously referred to, easy to execute, yet interesting. Messrs. Augener and Co. have also issued three very spirited marches for two performers on the pianoforte by the same composer.

Four short sketches for the pianoforte, by B. Luard Selby (Messrs. Augener and Co.), have much characteristic individuality in their respective styles. They are entitled "Sonnenaufgang" ("Sunrise"), "Mittag" ("Noon"), "Sonnenuntergang" ("Sunset"), and "Nacht" ("Night"). There pieces are well written for the instrument, and have a strong infusion of German idealism.

Mrs. Scotson Clark's "Voluntaries for the Harmonium" (Messrs. Augener and Co.) comprise a series of preludes and pieces in different styles, suited either for the student's practice, or for performance in various portions of religious service, and accompanied with explanations and directions as to the use of the instruments. The collection will be found serviceable in both of its intended uses. Mr. Scotson Clark's versatility is proved by his spirited set of quadrilles entitled "The Happy Family" (for piano solo and also as duets) and his "Inauguration March," which has been so successful that it is issued in various forms of arrangement: for piano solo, piano duet, for the organ, and for the harmonium. All these are likewise published by Messrs. Augener and Co.

The last of the series of the Lambeth Baths winter meetings took place last Saturday evening—Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., in the chair.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Mr. Sholto Thomas Pemberton to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands; and Mr. John Douglas, C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

Yesterday week the ship Windsor Castle, 1074 tons register, Captain N. Harrison, belonging to Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwall, was dispatched from Gravesend by Messrs. Devitt and Moore for Brisbane, Queensland, under charter to the Queensland Government. She had on board 381 souls.



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